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Child's Hymn.

In the lovely spring-time,
Came the seed-sowing;
Fruit and grain were growing—
Fruit and grain in plenty,
Enough for all the living;
Now in cold November
Comes the glad Thanksgiving.

How shall we thank Thee
For Thy constant blessing?
Low on our bended knees,
Sins and faults confessing?
Or in the sacred church,
Where the bells a-ringing
Call us to greet the day
With our joyful singing?

Prayer and song we bring Thee;
But a heart of pity
For the hungry, homeless ones
Who wander through the city,
And mourn that they are living,
In Thy sight, Oh Lord,
Is the best Thanksgiving.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

If there comes some joy to me,
Would you have me stay,
With that joy to sweeten life?
"Yes, Heart, stay to-day."
Well, then, if I have a dream
Of some coming sorrow,
Shall I wait to feel its fear?
"That will do to-morrow."

If unto some loving heart
I've a debt to pay?
"Ah! that is a might debt;
Pay it, Heart, to-day."
If I'm forced from bitter wrongs
Cruel words to borrow?
"Then, dear Heart, there is no haste;
Keep them till to-morrow.

"Duty, Kindness and Success
Lose by slow delay;
Duty hath a double right
When it claims to-day;
Kindness dies if it must wait;
Success will not stay—
Unto them comes no to-morrow
If they lose to-day.

"But for Debt and Doubt and Anger,
But for useless Sorrow,
Better you should wait a day;
Keep them for to-morrow,
And as every day's to-day,
You may patience borrow,
Thus forever to put off
Such a bad to-morrow."

The Miller's Granddaughter.

The summer afternoon waned at last; the flaming sun declined toward the horizon, and a cool, soft breeze, inexpressibly delightful after the heat of the day, began to blow.

Since early dawn Lizzie Dupont had been toiling at her needle, but now she threw down her work, and leaving the old mill stood on the rude plank that crossed the mill-race, and looked eagerly over the fields.

"Oh, where can Dossy be?" she cried. "That dreadful interest which must be got ready by Saturday has made me forget her. I ought to have listened to grandpa. I am sure something has happened to her. She never was away so long before. I shall never forgive myself. What—what," she cried, suddenly clasping her hands, "if she should be drowned?"

Lizzie Dupont had not always been a resident at the old mill, dependent on her needle for support. She had once been, and that not so long ago, the petted daughter of a merchant prince in New York. But her father had failed and died soon after of a broken heart, and Lizzie would have starved if it had not been for her maternal grandfather. "Come to me," he had written; "I am old and poor, but we will share our crusts together. If you have grown up to look like your dear mother you will be the apple of my eye." So Lizzie, ignored by her father's rich relations, had found refuge in this secluded spot.

Refuge and peace, but hardly happiness. In the days of her prosperity she had become acquainted with a young Englishman, the son of a titled family, and had plighted her troth to him. Just before her father's failure Ross Devereaux had sailed for England, intending within six months to return and claim his bride. But from that day to this Lizzie had never heard a word about him.

At first she thought her letters had been miscarried, and in the faith and trust of her young heart had continued writing. But, at last, and after discovering the heartlessness of her father's relatives, she began to believe that even Ross might be selfish also. "I am poor now, and he deserts me," she said. "God help me! But it is, I suppose, the way of the world."

Lately a new trouble had come upon her. Her grandfather had been failing all winter, so that a man had to be hired to work the mill, and this had brought them into debt. Already there was a mortgage on the mill, for the grandfather had never been a prosperous man, and now the interest had fallen into arrears for nearly a twelve-month. The holder of the mortgage was a cruel, avaricious man. He had often threatened to turn out the little family, if his interest was not paid; and two weeks before he had served a written notice, that, if the arrears were not forthcoming by the next Saturday, he would be as good as his word. Every day since Lizzie had risen by candle light and worked till bedtime. "If I can only get this embroidery done for Mrs. Watson," she said, "by that dreadful day, I may raise part of the money at least, and perhaps then he will wait for the rest."

But, this afternoon, a new and greater trouble had come. Dossy, her little pet sister, had been missing all day. The child often spent the mornings playing in the woods, but invariably returned to the noon-time meal. On this occasion, however, she did not make her appearance. Lizzie was alarmed, and would have gone to seek her; but the grandfather took it more coolly. "She has stopped at some of the neighbors," he said, "she will be home for supper; don't fret, dear." Lizzie, thinking of the coming Saturday, had allowed herself to be persuaded that all was right, and had gone back to her work. But, as the afternoon wore on and no Dossy came, she grew seriously alarmed. At last, throwing down her needle, she came out, as we have seen.

"Oh, Dossy, Dossy!" she cried, when she had scrutinized the landscape vainly in every direction, "where are you? If God will only spare you, dear—if he will give you back to us alive—I will never repine again at anything."

But where was Dossy? Was she really lost?

To explain this we must go back to the afternoon before, and look at Dossy, as she sat in the old-fashioned garden, swaying to and fro in a grapevine swing, puzzling over the troubles of the family. She was watching a bobolink that sang in the heart of a lilac bush, and talking to herself the while.

"What a nasty, ugly old man that landlord is," she said; "and he made poor Lizzie cry so the other day when he was here. He says he'll drive us from our home. Why, then," with sudden consciousness, "we'll have no place to live in, and I shall never hear you sing, birdie; nor have my flowers, nor my kittens. Oh, me! Oh, me!"

She sobbed a little, then shook off her April tears, and then fell to thinking in earnest. If they only had some money. What if she could get some? She puckered her brow into a frown. Just then some market carts rolled by, laden with produce, on their way to the neighboring little town. On the front seat of one sat an old woman, with a basket of flowers on her knees. A sudden thought flashed on Dossy, and the puckered little brow cleared up. Why couldn't she sell flowers? Her garden was full of them, especially of pansies, such pansies as were not often seen.

She jumped from the swing so quickly that she landed headforemost into the grasses below. But, nothing daunted, she regained her feet and began picking off the golden-hearted pansies and English daisies by handfuls. She would do it; yes, indeed, she would, and make ever so much money, and they wouldn't have to leave the mill, and grandpa and sissie wouldn't cry any more. She fell to work arranging her bouquets for the morrow, her eyes fairly dancing with delight. She put them together quite tastefully, and by the time the summer moon stood over the pines she had a long row set up amid the evergreens, that the dew might keep them fresh. In the morning, as soon as breakfast was over, she would set out.

Dear, innocent Dossy! She had not the least doubt that she would succeed, and she slept but little that night in her excitement. Over and over she rose from her little bed and stole on tiptoe to the window to look down on her treasures.

The morrow dawned cloudlessly. Breakfast over, Dossy ran down to the garden, crammed her posies into Lizzie's market basket, and taking it on her chubby arm trudged away, fortunately unnoticed. On she sped, past the long, long line of fences, and down into the very heart of the town. Her cheeks were crimson, her breath came in gasps, she almost stumbled with fatigue, but at last she reached the market-place and stopped in a little corner where the shadows fell cool, and where an old blind woman was selling laces. Here, feeling a sense of safety and companionship from the old blind creature, she sat down and began with deft hands to arrange her posies in front of her. What a picture she made in her white frock, with its short, puffed sleeves; her eyes ablaze, her amber ringlets blown about by the morning breeze, framed, as it were, by a border of yellow daisies and golden-hearted pansies. At the silvery call of her sweet bird-voice, piping: "Who'll buy my pansies?" one and another pedestrian looked back, a few smiled, and some stopped and purchased. Presently a farmer, who had just such a little one at home, bought one of her nosegays, and paid for it with half a dollar. Dossy was in raptures. Then another gentleman came along, this time a comparatively young one, but tall and dark, and with a bronzed face.

"Won't you buy a bunch of pansies, sir, please?" said little Dossy.

The stranger, who had not noticed her before, stopped and looked for the little piping voice.

"Please, sir," said Dossy, holding up a posy, "only twenty-five cents."

The young man flashed a keen glance at Dossy, and drew near, smiling.

"To be sure I will," he said, pleasantly, "if only for the sake of your bright eyes. Twenty-five cents you said, I think," and he drew out his purse.

"Yes," said Dossy, apologetically, imagining he thought the price too high. "You see I have to ask a good deal," and she shook her curly head with a grave, important air, "for Lizzie must have the money by Saturday, or we shall be turned out of our pretty home." As she finished she tendered to her auditor the prettiest of her posies, which she had just selected for him out of her store.

The stranger, all this time, had been looking curiously at her. The color went and came on his face, his lips trembled, and he showed other signs of emotion.

"Tell me," he cried, earnestly, "my dear, what is your name?"

He drew close to Dossy as he spoke, and seemed to be looking in her face, as if for some half-remembered, half-fancied likeness.

"Dossy," she answered, "Dossy Dupont."

His answer was to catch her in his arms and kiss her again and again, his voice trembling with excitement as he cried, "Dossy! my little pet Dossy, don't you know who I am?"

But Dossy struggled from his embrace, smoothed her curls, and answered haughtily:

"I asked you to buy my pansies, sir, and not to kiss me."

The stranger broke into a joyous laugh. "And I will buy them," he replied, "every one of them. But don't you really know me, Dossy? I am Ross Devereaux. Why, you have sat on my knee many and many a time."

Dossy at this stared at him curiously. Then she uttered a gleeful little shout and sprang into his arms.

"Oh, I know!" she cried. "I remember you. Won't Lizzie be glad? Won't she stop crying now?"

Ross Devereaux's swart cheek crimsoned. "Take me to your home," he said, "to your sister. Is she here?"

"No," answered Dossy, "we live at grandpa's, at the old mill out of town, you know."

"Let us go at once then. No need to sell pansies any longer," cried Ross Devereaux, eagerly setting the child on her feet.

Lizzie Dupont stood as we have said, gazing across the meadows, heart-broken about Dossy's prolonged absence. Suddenly two figures appeared, emerging from the woods beyond in the direction of the town. She gave a great cry of joy, for one was certainly Dossy. But who was the other? Who was the tall, handsome man who held Dossy by the hand? Could it be—no, it was impossible—not yet—

At this moment, while she was still uncertain; while her heart leaped into her throat, and then stopped beating, while she felt dizzy, and about to fall, and had to clutch at the railing, Dossy's companion, dropping the child's hand, darted forward, for he had recognized Lizzie, and came hurrying over the meadow, waving his hat. He reached the stile, was over it in a bound, and the next moment was at Lizzie's side.

"Thank God I have found you at last!" he cried, clasping her sinking form. "Poor, timid darling! Did you think I had deserted you?"

What Lizzie would have replied, if anything, we do not know; but he gave her no chance; hurriedly, as if life and death depended on it, he went on to tell his story.

"Not one of your letters ever came to hand," he said. "They were intercepted, as I discovered at last. I wouldn't mention how, under other circumstances, but you, at least, ought to know the whole truth. The fact is, darling, that while my parents were eager to welcome you as a daughter, I had a cousin, an ambitious girl, who had always lived with us, and who, it seems, wished to marry me, not, of course," he said quickly, "that she loved me, but merely to secure the title and position. Well, to make a long story short, she bribed the postmistress at the village to give her your letters, so that I never heard a word from you, or about you, till, at last, in despair, I came over, before I intended, to solve the mystery——"

"Came over?" said Lizzie, faintly, and guiltily, conscious how she had misjudged him.

"To be sure," repeated Ross Devereaux, frankly. "Ah! little skeptic, you doubted me, did you?"

"Indeed, indeed—" began Lizzie.

But he stopped her with a kiss.

"Then it was," he went on, "that I heard for the first time of your father's death. But no one could give me any information of your whereabouts, I did not know your relations in New York, but I found out their names, though it was some time, and one was at Newport and another at Saratoga, and a third at Virginia Springs. Before I could do anything came the news of my father's sudden death, and a summons home, for I am, you know, his heir as to both the titles and estates. When I had been at Devereaux hall for a week or so the postmistress came up, trembling and penitent, for I was now Sir Ross, and she had discovered by this time that my cousin was not to be Lady Devereaux. Then the vile plot was revealed. Darling, ever since I have been wild to discover you. I hurried up my business and left England at once. But for a long time I was foiled. Your city cousins, on whom I had relied, could not tell me where you had gone. All they knew, and they told it with evident confusion, was that your mother's father had sent for you, and that he lived in this State, and in this part of it. So I have visited every square mile of this and four other counties, and only lighted on Dossy by accident, to-day. I didn't even know your grandfather's name."

There was much more to tell, details with which we will not tire the reader, eager questions and as eager replies. Lizzie could hardly credit her happiness. Dossy danced around, shouting in glee.

If you ever visit England, and should ever go in the neighborhood of Devereaux hall, you will hear everybody talking of the beautiful Lady Devereaux whom Sir Ross brought home from America. Should you see her you will recognize, as we did, in the gracious matron the Miller's granddaughter.

Coin.

Coin is presumed to be from the Latin *cuneus*, a die or stamp, and itself really is a piece of metal converted into money by a legal stamp. There is a tradition that Pheldon, king of Argos, first issued stamped silver about 746 B. C. The earliest coins struck, both in Asia Minor and in Greece, were stamped upon one side only. The first coin in England was made by the Romans earlyin the first century. The shape varied—square, round, oblong—until the middle ages, when round coin was adopted by all the European nations. Gold coins were first issued in France by Clovis A. D. 489. About the same time they were issued in Spain by Amalric, the Gothic king. In both countries they were called trienties. The first American coinage was by the Virginia company in 1612. The firstmoney actually coined herewas in Massachusetts, in 1652. Thirty-three years later Connecicut and Vermont made copper coin, and three years after them New Jersey also made copper coin.

Coins are among the most certain evidences of history. In the latter part of the Greek series they illustrate the chronology of reigns. In the Roma series they fix the dates and successi of events. Gibbon observes that if all our historians were lost, medals, inscriptions and other monuments would be sufficient to record the travels of Hadrian. The reign of Probus might be written from his coins.

Another word belonging to this class comes from the Roman coin issued by Servius Tultius, and bore the image of a sheep (*pecus*), and was thence called *pecunia*, the term subsequently applied to money in general. Some coins have derived their names from their weight—as, for instance, the British *pound*, the French *livre*, the Italian *lire;* some from the metal itself, as the *cuerus*, the *rupee*, from the Sanscrit "*rupya*," silver. Other coins have got their names from the design, as the American eagle, the angel, testoon (from *testa*, a head.) Others from the head of the state, as the sovereign, the crown; and others from the monarch's proper name, as the darie (from Darius) the Phillip, Louis d' or, or the Napoleon. Then, again, some coins have got their names from places. The florin, which has different values in Holland, Bavaria, England and Austria, is so called because it was first coined in Florence.

The French *franc* took its name from the first syllable of the inscription *francorum rex*, king of the French. The sou, which circulates in France as the cent does in the United States, is from the Latin "*solidus*," which was the name of a golden coin issued by some of the Romon emperors.

The guinea derived its name from the coast of Guinea, in Africa, from which was brought the gold from which it was coined, first in the year 1664. They were called in and succeeded by the sovereign in 1817. The English pound was originally a pound of silver, which was divided into 240 pennies, by the Saxons. The shilling has been assigned a great many derivations. The most plausible refers it back to the German "schill" or shield, so that shielding, finally reduced to shilling, would indicate a coin on which the prince's shield is stamped.

The penny is a coin of a vast antiquity. Its familiar shape, as may be generally known, is a comparatively modern alteration of the silver form in which it was known in ancient times.

The American cent began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792, and was prepared by Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution. The dollar or thaler is said to been first struck in the dale or valley of Joachim, in Bohemia, in the sixteenth century. The first coinage in this country commenced in 1794. This silver coin circulates in Spain, Germany, Holland and Mexico.—*Troy Times.*

A Ruse at a Restaurant.

It is an awkward thing to be absent-minded. The story is told of a certain Philadelphia gentleman, who discovered this at his cost. It so happened the other day that the dining-room of the club which he frequents was quite full, when a man who chanced to know his particular failing came in very hungry. The waiter told the newcomer there was no room at present. Spying our absent-minded friend comfortably seated and reading the newspaper, a brilliant idea struck the hungry man.

"Has Mr. A. dined yet?" he questioned.

"No, sir," replied the waiter.

"Well, never mind, take him his bill and tell him he has had his dinner."

The waiter hesitated a moment, and then appreciating the situation went over to Mr. A. and handed him his bill.

"What is this for?" quoth the poor fellow.

"For your dinner, sir."

"My dinner—ah! Have I really had it?"

"Yes, sir," rejoined the waiter, in all innocence.

"Dear me. I had an idea I was waiting for it. What a curious mistake?"

And with a contemplative smile Mr. A. sauntered out of the room, leaving his table for the use of the genius who had profited by his absent-mindedness.

If there are any genuine perfectionists in this country, men who haven't committed a sin of any kind for sixteen years, they can get good salaries as bank cashiers.

STIRRING ADVENTURES.

Five Pieces of News, Concerning Odd Ups and Downs of Life.

Near Alice Falls, Canada, in a house upon a hill, dwells one of the prettiest girls to be found north of the St. Lawrence. Peter Gumblaw went courting thereabout a few days ago, but as what follows will show he had a most distressing time. The beauty of the Ausable gave Peter the mitten. He left the house in such a rage that it seemed a good thing to him to go straightway and leap into Ausable chasm. Unfortunately, the precipice was on his path homeward and so near the dwelling of his cruel lady-love that his anger had no time to cool. As he ran toward the dangerous rocks Gumblaw met a boy, to whom he hastily handed his watch, money and keepsakes. Then, as the boy says, the lover gave a wild leap from the brink. The lad was frantic with the sight, but his legs took him, like the velvet gloves of a rabbit, swiftly to the nearest man. When the latter reached the rocks by the river he caught sight of Gumblaw in the torrent far beneath, but still above the falls. It was apparent that from the intense purpose of self-destruction the young man now had changed to a keen desire to save himself. He was grasping at the traditional straw. Eddies whirled around, white spray frothed at his throat and the rapids roared at his ear, but he clung to a jutting rock with desperate energy. Ladders and ropes were hurriedly procured, and he let go his hold to grasp the end of a line just as the eccentric current whirled his body downward over the falls. When picked up below Gumblaw was unconscious. His left thigh, three ribs and an arm were broken, but at last accounts the pretty girl of the house on the hill was successfully nursing him back to life.

Men are now grading the track of the Northern Pacific railroad at a point in Hell Gate canon, nine miles west from New Chicago. One day a crevice blast was set in a rocky bluff twenty feet above the river. The main blast consisted of seven kegs of black powder, which was placed at a depth of fifteen feet. Two auxiliary blasts, with a slower fuse to each, were arranged so that they would open the crevice. The fuses were fired, the men sought shelter, and two explosions followed, one sharply upon the heels of the other. Nelson Bennet, a contractor, said to F. H. Anderson, Robert Dunn, Michael McCarty and Charles Reichenberg: "The shots have all gone off; let's go down." Anderson demurred, saying the big blast was still below, but five men walked to the crevice, nevertheless, and began to examine the rocks. While they were thus standing directly above the immense charge the seven kegs exploded. Three hundred cubic yards of rock were lifted into the air as lightly as a man raises his hat to a feminine friend. The five men went up with the earth's crust like skyballs shot from the school-boy's board. Fellow-workmen who witnessed the terrific explosion affirm that the five were hurled at least one hundred and twenty feet upward. They came down in the river—some unconscious, but none seriously hurt—and every one was able to eat his supper that night and draw his wages next day.

Doctor Torrington, who is seventy years old and by no means athletic, was hurriedly summoned to the house of a neighbor, Mrs. S. Hadlock, of Peak's Island, Maine. When he reached Mrs. Hadlock's he found that he was expected to kil with a gun instead of with his medicine chest. An eagle of sweeping wing and fierce scream was circling about the Hadlock poultry-yard, and the good woman was protecting her turkeys by means of brickbats hurled with Amazonian courage. The doctor was amazed and amused, for he never before had heard of such boldness on the part of the bald-headed things, however big their beaks. He was about to take aim when the bird swooped down at him. At that moment a six-year-old child, a grandson of Mrs. Hadlock, toddled out of the house, and the eagle pounced upon the little fellow. Mrs. Hadlock struck frantically at the eagle with a large roller towel, and, releasing the boy, it flew to a neighboring oak. Doctor Torrington put a double charge in the Hadlock shotgun and fired. The eagle flew upward and away over the sea, and its flight showed that it was wounded. Doctor Torrington's shoulder was dislocated by the recoil of his gun. Before night some fishermen found the eagle's body a half mile off shore.

How Lewis Schafer escaped death by the breadth of a hair, afterward climbing a hundred feet perpendicularly with one hand, is told by the Leadville papers. Schafer worked in a mine on Little Gulch creek. The shaft is 115 feet deep. The hero of the episode, a German of the build and brawn of Hercules, was hammering his drill at the bottom of the shaft, when he heard a strange noise above. Instantly glancing upward he saw a heavy beam falling with frightful velocity down the shaft. He acted upon instinct, and pressed to the wall of the narrow hole. The beam struck one shoulder and knocked his head forward against the rock. He remained quivering for a few moments, and would have died but for an effort of will. Wounded as he was, he mustered nerve enough to worm his way upward to the mouth of the shaft, a task that in itself would have appalled a man with the use of both arms.

Joseph Meek, a colored man, is known in the Barker mining district, Montana, as a lucky hunter. One day he was looking for game in the region of perpetual snow, up on old Baldy mountain, when he saw a bear ambling along toward his point of observation. Meek ran down the slope, and upon what he thought was a good foothold he stopped to fire. The bear kept on and the recoil sent Meek rolling in the snow. When the hunter picked himself up he saw an outcropping of silver ore. Forgetting the bear, he passed the day collecting bits from the ledge and took them to Benton. The ore assayed $2,100 to the ton. The latest from the hunter is that he is packing ore down Baldy mountain two miles on a mule and selling it at a smelter for $2.50 a pound.

All Ready to Fight.

General Roberts, of Afghanistan fame, was sent in August last to Germany by his government to attend the annual maneuvers of the Hanover and Schleswig Holstein army corps. The Prussian system and its perfection of organization, in his opinion, constitutes the most finished and easily worked fighting machine the world has known. To such perfection has its organization been brought, he says, that in one night any army corps can be mobilized. He was told that in the bureau of the general staff letters were ready stamped and addressed to every department and commanding officer of the several army corps, only requiring the dates to be filled in for dispatch in ten minutes. He was assured that all the horses belonging to private people throughout the country were marked off for the regiments and batteries to which they would be attached in war time, and also the hour and the train by which each horse would be dispatched to its destination.

A SHIP WITHOUT A MAST.

The New Style of Vessel to be Built—Many New Appliances in Machinery—Wonderful Speed Promised.

The New York *Times* of a late date says: A project which is likely to assume great proportions at an early date came to light in Wall street yesterday. It contemplates a sweeping revolution in ocean steamship building, and, according to information given the *Times*, it has the support of leading and influential capitalists, principally Massachusetts gentlemen. The story of the proposed enterprise, as told by Mr. A. Perry Bliven, of this city, who is largely interested in the scheme, is presented herewith. Mr. Bliven talked freely with the *Times'* representative, and entered into a full explanation and discussion of the plans which he and his colleagues have combined to prosecute.

"This," said Mr. Bliven, "is no suddenly contrived scheme. We have been hard at work upon it a long time, and we have taken every step necessary to assure our success, so we believe. Capital is not wanting. An organization has been formed in Boston to push the project through. That organization is known as the American Quick Transit association, and has $200,000 in cash already paid into its treasury. That $200,000 is to be used for the construction and equipment of an initial ship, and to defray such other expenses as may be incurred. We are now ready to begin the construction of that initial ship, and a contract has just been executed between the association and myself by which I agree to build the vessel and put her in thorough sea-going trim, complete in every particular. The work will be done at my yard on the Hudson, at Nyack, where I built the well-known schooner yachts Republic and Princess, and the peerless little sloop yacht Ada. I expect to have the pleasure of seeing her shoot out upon the river before the first day of next May. This first boat will be much smaller than those which are to follow. She will be 147 feet long, with twenty-one feet beam and sixteen feet depth of hold; her draught forward will be five feet six inches, and aft eleven feet. So much for generalization. Her deck will be completely domed. Nothing will be in sight there but the upper portion of the pilot-house, the smoke-stacks and ventilators. The pilot-house will be entered from underneath, and will give an unobstructed view in every direction, being composed of convex glass an inch thick, set solidly in steel frames. The advantage of a vessel without any obstructions above deck are too obvious to require that they should be detailed. The limitless amount of upper hamper with which ships always have been weighted down and handicapped has ever been a subject for loudest lament among sailors, but it has been suffered as an unavoidable necessity. Nobody, till now, has ever dared attempt to take such radical steps as would be involved in a project to sweep away the incumbrance. We have stepped forward to solve the problem by doming in our vessels, covering them, as with a shell, from stem to stern. This will place us above all danger of rough seas. Sweeping over us with whatsoever force, they can do no damage. No spars are torn out, no freight goes overboard, no lives are lost. Everything is safe beneath a roof. Only the top of the pilot-house and the top of the smokestacks and ventilators can be touched, and upon them the waves can have no effect. When we announce that we intend to completely dome in our ships, doing away with masts and sails, most people will be apt to break out with the exclamation—What will you do if in mid-ocean you break a shaft or tear your screw to pieces? That's where you will be hopeless without masts and sails.

"It is just there," continued Mr. Bliven, "that the difficulty has always been. It is just at that point that shipbuilders have always halted and declared that a vessel without spars is valueless, or worse. But just at that point we claim to have triumphed. It is in the matter of driving power appear our greatest departures from the present type of vessel. Our machinery will occupy less than one-half the room now required by the most modern patterns in use, and it will weigh not more than two-thirds of that now used. But that same machinery, smaller and lighter, will produce more than five times the power given by that now in use. Our engines, boilers, shafts, wheels, condensers, and all machinery will be of the best steel, and in that matter alone we shall obtain vastly superior strength. The new steamship, the Servia, is allowed to carry from ninety to 120 pounds of steam per square inch upon her boilers. We shall be able to have ours pass a government inspection at 1,000 pounds, and will be able to command a working pressure of 550 pounds per square inch. This enormous power we obtain from an appliance entirely new and wholly our own. Another new appliance is a triple compound engine, just patented, capable of making three times as many revolutions per minute as are made by engines used to drive the fastest steamships now afloat. There will be a double steel boiler and double triple compound engines. The engines will have four steel cylinders each, and will provide, combined, over 650-horse power. There will be an average of 350 revolutions per minute, with a possible maximum of 400. The vessel will be fitted with a four-bladed hammered steel wheel or screw, each blade being separate, ten feet in diameter, and with eleven feet pitch. They will have fine knife edges, and will be of more than ten times the strength of the present composition wheel, and will be capable of traveling 42.40 miles an hour. The main shaft will be of steel seven inches in diameter, fifty-three feet long. The engine's four steel cylinders will give a combined stroke of ninety-six inches, with the 550 pounds pressure on piston rods. The engine and boiler rooms will be placed amidships, and will be surrounded completely by water-tight bulkheads, giving absolute protection from accident from without. This machinery insures a speed which will enable us to cross from Boston to Liverpool inside of five days. Four days and a half we calculate to be a fair estimate. No matter how rough the sea, we shall be able to make the same quick trip, our dome deck insuring us against the necessity of heaving to or changing our course to run out of a storm center.

"The steamer will be equipped in the finest style, her interior being finished in polished hard woods and handsomely upholstered in silk velvet. She will be as magnificently appointed as any pleasure yacht afloat. When completed she will be taken to Boston, and make a trial trip to Europe from that port. Immediately returning, she will be entered in the steam pilot service, and will do outside towing, taking disabled vessels off Grand Banks and acting as a general wrecking vessel along the coast. But before she is placed to that use keels will already have been laid for other vessels, larger, and being in some respects even more marked in their departure from the prevailing types of ocean steamships.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The kernel of the date, on the authority of M. Georges, is a very poor article of diet. He asserts that the absence of starch and the small proportion of albuminous matters do not allow it to be classed with any of the ordinary nutritive matters.

M. Houzeau has lately published a representation of the milky way on a large scale, showing the equality of luminous intensity by means of curves. A great celestial circle, consisting of thirty-three bright masses, is apparent, and in the center of this our solar world is very nearly situated.

A most remarkable discovery has been made in the Sweetwater country, in Wyoming Territory. It is a deposit of sulphuric acid in its natural state. The odor, chemical action and general appearance of the stuff demonstrates it to be a pure quality of sulphuric acid. The ground is impregnated over a large area—100 acres or more—and parties have filed claims upon it.

When the rapid increase of the earth's motion was observed, the idea was advanced that the moon's orbit was growing shorter, and would end by coming down upon us. But more recent calculation shows that, instead of the moon coming nearer, our day is growing longer, owing to the friction of the tides upon the earth's surface, by which the speed of the earth's rotation is slowly diminished.

The friends of the Davenport (Iowa) Academy of Sciences claim that that institution possesses the only evidence that has yet been discovered that the mysterious mound builders had a written language. It has in its museum two inscribed tablets which were found in some of the mounds, and which have attracted attention from American and European archæologists. Mr. Prett, late president of the academy, believes that the evidence of the genuineness of the inscriptions is sufficient, but the fact must be regarded as still very much in question.

HEALTH HINTS.

Antagonize yourself to sickness. Determine that you will not be sick, then live according to the laws of your being.

The inhalation of air charged with ammonia vapors, as a remedy for whooping cough, has been tried in France with success. One of the methods of application employed is boiling ammonia in the room where the patient is.

The following drink for relieving sickness of the stomach was introduced by Dr. Halahan, and it is said to be very palatable and agreeable: Beat up one egg very well, say for twenty minutes, then add fresh milk, one pint; water, one pint; sugar, to make it palatable; boil and let it cool; drink when cold. If it becomes curds and whey it is useless.

A French scientist has lately been investigating the food properties of buckwheat, and gives the following as the result of his researches: Buckwheat cakes are equal to pure white bread as regards the phosphates or bone-making material and nitrogenous principles which they contain, and are superior to bread in fatty matters. The general yield of buckwheat when cooked is about three times the weight of the flour used, showing that such flower will retain from forty to forty-one per cent. of water. Between different batches of ground buckwheat there is a great dissimilarity of composition—one batch containing nearly seven times as much nitrogen, twenty-five times the amount of phosphates, and a hundred and fifteen times as much fatty matter, as another. The bran is the richest portion of the buckwheat, but cannot be digested by weak stomachs. The finest quality of buckwheat flour, and the white mill dust especially, are very suitable for children and persons of ill health, while the stronger varieties require a strong stomach and much exercise for their digestion.

Luxury in New York.

The luxury and perfection of detail in New York dwellings is passing into a proverb. Nowhere in the world, probably, is so much time and money expended upon the furnishing and ornamenting of the homes of the rich as in this city. The draping of curtains has become a distinct branch of art, and every decorator and upholsterer has one or more employes whose sole business is to arrange in graceful folds the draperies, which are now indispensable, at doors, windows and fireplace. Even the banisters must now be stuffed and tufted and draped on either side with heavy fringe. Ceilings are frescoed and painted in the studios of distinguished artists and then transferred to the houses that they are to embelish. Hundreds of women are employed, at an expense of thousands of dollars, upon embroidery and art needlework which are to adorn the sumptuous palaces in which our rich men live. Paintings, statuary, carvings in stone and wood, the richest fabrics of French and Indian looms, indeed all that is rare and beautiful in nature and art, are brought to bear upon the decorations of these republican palaces. Even the stables in which the horses, coachmen and grooms are to be housed are far more luxurious than the simple homes in which the fathers of our race passed their lives. The newly-finished stables of Cornelius Vanderbilt in Fifty-eighth street far outshine those of the Roman emperor whose sumptuous appointments have become a matter of history.—*New York Letter.*

Sweet-Flag Candy.

Sweet-flag candy is relished by all lovers of sweetmeats, and it is a valuable aid to digestion, as it will stop the disagreeable rising of gas, so annoying to dyspeptics. Being eaten greedily by children, it is often better than other medicine. A bit held in the mouth when one is caring for the sick will often counteract the effect of contagious germs. To prepare it take fresh, healthy roots of sweet flag, and after a careful washing cut in slices one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Put them into a stewpan or bright basin, and pour a little more cold water over them than will cover them. Set on the stove and heat slowly; when the water boils turn it off. If the candy is desired for medicine quite enough of the strength has been removed, but for a sweetmeat it is better if boiled up and the water turned off four or five times. Now measure the sliced roots, and to each two cupfuls allow one and one-half cupfuls of white sugar, turn on water enough to cover, return to the stove and simmer slowly, stirring often until the water has quite boiled away; then turn out on buttered plates, and stir frequently until dry. The long simmering after the sugar is added makes the roots quite tender, and the candy will keep nice and fresh for years.—*Country Gentleman.*

Don't throw away your old flour barrels. They are useful. It has been found that an ordinary flour barrel will hold 678,900 silver dollars.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

President Garfield's memory is to be honored in London by the founding of a home for working girls, to be called "Garfield house." A lady has given $1,200 to a committee for this purpose.

The carrier pigeon that is valued at $500 must be a fine bird. Yet there are several such on exhibition at the pigeon and poultry show recently opened at the Crystal palace, London. Some of these birds are said to have found their way from Rome to Antwerp, a distance of about 700 miles, in two or three days, stopping, too, on the way to gather food.

They have an original way in Venice of protesting against a bad tenor. A gentleman in the parterre of the Teatro Malibran recently opened his umbrella and held it toward the stage, evidently to keep off the shower of false notes. The auditorium at once became a forest of open umbrellas. The tenor fled, the curtain fell, and art was avenged.

The supreme tribunal of Mexico has just given a remarkable decision. They have determined that certain slaves were entitled to their freedom twenty years ago, and that the owners of a mine in which they have been worked for those twenty years must pay them wages for all that time. This decision indicates the growing liberal sentiment of the people of Mexico.

The famous big trees of California, 350 to 400 feet high and proportionately thick, are on public land, subject to entry at $1.25 an acre, and may be bought up and destroyed by whoever wishes to make such use of them. The bark has already been peeled from the butt of one for a showman, who sets it up at fairs as an exhibition, and another has been cut down in order to make a dancing platform of the stump.

Some curious verdicts have lately been noticed in the courts of this country. Not the least singular is that recently reported in a Philadelphia court, where a woman secured a verdict of $9,000 from a street railway line for the loss of a hand by an accident to the car in which she was riding, while a few days before, in the same court, a verdict of only $4,000 was given in favor of a boy who had both legs cut off in another street-car accident.

There is no department of the Federal government where, from the nature of the business, there are such opportunities for frauds as in the pension bureau. There are already 700,000 names registered of pensioners. There are 130,000 other applicants whose cases have not been decided, and new cases are coming in at the rate of 100 a day. It would be naturally supposed that as time passes the number of pensioners would be decreased by death, but such is not the case. The estimated expenditures in 1882 for pensions is estimated at $88,000,000, and it is supposed that between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 of this amount will be on fraudulent claims.

It is now nearly seventeen years since the postal money-order system went into operation in the United States, and the results prove the system to be a great convenience to the people, while yielding a revenue to the government beyond the cost of doing the business. During the last fiscal year more than seven millions of money-orders were issued. The fees received for these orders amounted to $917,091, against $659,516 as the cost of transmission, showing a net profit to the government on the business to the amount of $257,575. The amount of money sent in this way exceeded eight hundred million of dollars. The system has been extended to the postal service between the United States and several of the countries of Europe.

A little girl only fourteen years of age, named Margaret Messenger, has been convicted and sentenced to death at the Cumberland assizes in England, for the murder of a baby whose nurse she was. The jury found her guilty and also that—although, being at the time under the age of fourteen, she was, prima facie, incapable of crime—she was precocious enough to have a criminal intent. There is on record in England an example of a boy aged eight years being hanged for burning a barn in Berkshire. A boy of ten, convicted of murdering his bedfellow, was unanimously pronounced by the judges as a proper subject of capital punishment, and does not appear to have been reprieved. These cases happened long before the secretary of state was in the habit of intertering in cases of murder as he does at present; and it is probable that this young girl may have her punishment commuted to imprisonment for life.

A singular occurrence took place at the Alexandra Park races in England recently. A betting man known as "Hoppy," because he is lame, attempted to leave the grounds without paying those who had made wagers with him. His movements being understood, a cry of "Welsher!" was raised, and several thousand persons quickly assembled. The man was attacked in a furious manner, and his clothes for the most part were torn off. The noise soon attracted a number of policemen, who fought their way through the mob and surrounded "Hoppy," who, but for the timely assistance rendered, would have been most seriously injured, if not killed. He had conducted his betting transactions from a wagonette, and when he was taken away by the police a considerable crowd remained behind. A call was made for paper, and showers of newspapers, race cards, letters, books, etc., came from the multitude in response. In a few seconds the vehicle was almost covered with inflammable articles, and these being set fire to, the woodwork of the trap, cushions and lining were soon in a blaze, the lookers-on cheering lustily. The appearance of the flames brought a strong body of police to the spot, and after great difficulty the carriage, well alight, was drawn out of the burning heap of paper. The shafts were broken off to stir up the fire, and the harness was cut into pieces, the horse being allowed to stray away.

A large tract of waste land in Southern Algeria has been leased to a Frenchman who has determined to make it pay, despite that it is valueless for agricultural purposes. His intention is to convert it into a lion and panther preserve. These beasts are to be lured into the preserve by old horses, mules, and asses which have done their life's work. A luxurious hotel, supplied with a Parisian chef, is to be erected upon the estate, and from this headquarters will sally forth the budding sportsmen who flock thither to enjoy the excitement of lion hunting. Those who are particularly bold will be able to shoot their game in the open; but ambuscades will be provided from which the less valorous can make it hot for the lions while remaining in safety themselves.

WISE WORDS.

Inclination and interest determine the will.

To indulge a consciousness of goodness is the way to lose it.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of nature.

If conscience restrains thee to-day it will to-morrow and all thy life long.

The life free from care, and from any buffetings of fortune, is a dead sea.

All that a man gets by lying is, that he is not believed when he speaks the truth.

There is no sadder truth to the human mind than the irrevocableness of the past.

Pleasure and pain glide by us like shadows; life v

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Dec. 15, 1881.

On 6th in London the sale of the Duke of Marlborough's Sunderland library a Latin Bible, being the first Bible printed, with the date of 1462, sold for the enormous sum of 1,600 lbs.; or about $8000. It did not sell for this high price because it was the word of God, but because it was an old Bible and had belonged to a Duke, which latter fact, in the eyes of the purchaser was of more ac count than the inspired writings contained in the volume.

A company has been organized for the supplying cities in the Eastern, Middle, Southern and a few of the Western States with gas manufactured at the coal mines in Western Pennsylvania and conducted to the places of consumption through a system of pipes.

John Hoey of the Adams Express Company, who is one of the leading men in the movement, said to a *Tribune* reporter, "It is a fact that a company has been partly organized for this purpose. For several months such a scheme has been under consideration, and just as soon as suitable coal lands are secured the organization will be completed, and the work of laying the pipes will be begun. It is proposed to erect extensive works at the mines, where the gas can be manufactured very cheaply; then to lay lines of pipes to all the cities that can be reached by a pipe and to supply the gas companies with a cheaper and probably a better article than is now consumed."

Death-bed insurance companies are being hauled over the coals in the Dauphin county court for fraudulent practices. On the 8th the Attorney-General instituted additional proceedings to break up the graveyard insurance business in this State, by virtue of a communication from the State Insurance Commissioner Forster, charging the State Capitol Insurance Company with having fraudulently conducted its business. The Court was asked to grant a rule returnable next day requiring the insurance company named to show cause why it should be dissolved. Deputy Attorney Gilbert charged that the books of the company had been recently altered and that early action was desired in order that possession of the books might be obtained before any further changes could be made. The Court was also asked to sit as committing magistrate, which demand was unfavorably considered. The Court made the order applied for by the Commonwealth returnable on Monday next. Insurance Commissioner Forster made information before the Mayor of Harburg against the offiers of the State Capitol Company for conspiring to defraud. They all waived a hearing and were held for trial. The State Capitol Insurance Company has done a business in excess of any similar organization in the State, and by prosecuting its officers the Attorney General hopes to do much toward extirpating an objectionable system of insurance.

Some of the French crown jewels are to be offered for sale. This affords a fine opportunity for obtaining precious stones not made of paste. It will take considerable change to do it, however, and it will hardly be in the boots of many readers of the REPORTER to do it—especially since the crops have been so short.

The committee on the bill for the sale of the Crown jewels inspected them on 7th. It is proposed to retain an assortment, including certain presents from foreign monarchs, and a sword valued at 250,000f. and possessing artistic value. The committee are also disinclined to sell the Regent diamond fearing it would be bought by enterprising Americans for exhibition. They are in favor of disposing of diamonds to the value of 12,000,000f. possesing no historical value.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, proposed, by a bill introduced in the Senate, to appropriate $105,000,000 of Government funds, in ten years, in aid of the common schools of the States and Territories, to be divided on the basis of the illiteracy of persons of ten years and upward. A bill introduced by Mr. Teller proposes to appropriate $10,000,000 annually in the same way for twelve years.

Recently a bulldog disturbed a religious meeting down south by dragging the minister from the pulpit. Now we have another almost similar disturbance but not by a bulldog in this case, nor did it happen down south. It was up in Sodus York state, on Sunday, 4. The account is thus:

While the congregation of the Baptist Church in this village was engaged in prayer with their pastor, just before preaching services, they were startled from their devout attitude by the shrill cry of a child's voice exclaiming: "No, I can't go back; no, I can't go back. Papa, help me!" The pastor, the Rev. H. C Bates, recognized the voice as his daughter's. He abruptly closed his prayer and started down the aisle. By this time the whole congregation were on their feet to see the cause of the disturbance. They saw Mrs. Bates, the divorced wife of the minister, with her hands on their little daughter, aged eleven, trying to drag her out of the pew. Mr. Bates pushed the woman aside, and, taking his child by the hand, led her into the pulpit and placed her in a chair, at the same time begging Mrs. Bates to be quiet and leave the church. The excited woman, however, rushed toward the pulpit and sprang at Mr. Bates, seized his sermon and other papers in his hand and attempted to strike him. He called on a constable who was present to arrest her, warning him that she might be armed, as she had threatened to kill him. The officer sent for hand-cuffs. Mrs. Bates was finally induced to leave with a woman named Sands, who was on friendly terms with her.

By an organized system of fraud a ring of 25 citizens of Topeka managed to filch $600,000 from a western railroad, by bogus clerks, in the last six years. These fellows are fit to fill the tax-office of Philadelphia; let the republican ring of the city of Brotherly-love take them under its wing.

—Guiteau could not bear the word murder in his trial; it always riled him and he insisted upon having the word "removed" used instead. "Removed" is out of place, and it only comes in properly when you talk of the hundreds of suits of clothing that are removed from the Philad. Branch, by customers who gobble them up all the time because sold lower than elsewhere in the state. You can use the word murder here too, because Lewins has killed high prices in ready made clothing, and the people just go and "remove" them.

DAVIS' SPEECH.

Vice President Davis said in the senate he would not vote to make a change in the senate offices. This leaves the officers as fixed by the democrats, and has made some of them feel better. Mr. Davis also said he was in favor of having the committees in harmony with the President so as to give him a chance to try his policy and hold the republicans responsible for all that was done. He will vote for such measures proposed by by the administration as he thinks are right and oppose those that are wrong. He said he received the presidency of the senate without a word direct or indirect with the republicans and is entirely unpledged. The following is the speech:

President *pro tem.* Davis (who temporarily occupied his former seat on the floor having vacated the Chiar to Harris) after referring to the death of the late President, said: "Although President Arthur represents the party that elected Gen. Garfield, his personal position is necessarily delicate and trying. He is entitled by his whole bearing through the ortical ordeal to generous countenance. As a Senator, I propose to extend to his administration candid treatment, sustaining it when right, and opposing it when wrong, on all public questions. With this view of my duty I shall vote willingly to continue the committees in this body as they are now constituted. It is best that the party which has the President and House of Representatives should be held answerable for all the public measures. Then there will be no dividing responsibility. If the opposition are wise they will accept this conclusion. At the special session in March they made but brief and feeble stand against the organization of committees which shape the legislation of the country. Indeed they almost conceded that important point to their adversaries, but in the protracted contest for offices of the Senate under the same political conditions, my Democratic friends yielded no grounds from the beginning to the end of it. Doubtless they had satisfactory reasons for this course of policy. Last spring I took occasion to state the reason why my vote should be given for the then existing organization of the Senate. Although circumstances have materially changed since that time, the obligation which I voluntarily assumed has not been altered. Hence I adhere to that declaration, always reserving to myself the right of rejecting offensive candidates.

For the last ten years my political position has been entirely independent of any organization. I have accepted good wherever it was found, and I have voted for the best men whether they were called Republicans or Democrats. It pleased the majority of the Senate to confer on me the highest distinction in their gift. Prized as the honor is, and ought to be, it is doubly valuable in my estimation, because it came wholly unsought and without the exchange of a single word directly or indirectly that could by possibility impose obligation. This is the only answer, I shall ever make to the unworthy minds that would measure the integrity of others by their own low standard of personal honor. The day is drawing near when I shall retire from this Chamber. My only ambition while here is to be instrumental in bringing about perfect peace between the North and South as the best means of promoting the permanent prosperity of the whole Union. When the rude voice of faction, which for fifteen years past, in time of peace has disturbed National fellowship that should have been restored at the close of the civil war shall be silenced, this country will bound forward in a career of grandure and of glory that will astound mankind.

REFORM WITHIN THE PARTY.

True as Gospel does the *Sun* say that recent developments at Washington do not encourage any one to hope that a party which has been twenty years in power is capable of reforming itself, or of correcting the abuses which have crept into the Government under its administration.

The Treasury investigation has come to nothing. When the trial got warm about the doors of influential and powerful men the hunt was called off, and it is not likely to be renewed.

The Star route people are having it all their own way. Instead of being prosecuted, punished and compelled to disgorge their plunder, they are considering what penalty they shall inflict upon those who presumed to investigate and expose them. They are a strong party of men and they are high party men. They "put up" enormously from the gains of their criminal business in the last year's election, and they hold secrets and possess power which may not be lightly encountered.

The first Republican Congress since 1874 assembled; and what do we see there? The lobby, which disappeared under Randall, is gathered again in grand force will soon make itself felt as in the halcyon days of Grant.

But when is the reform within the party to begin?

A case of liability for trespass was recently decided in New York, which is of interest.

J. C. Struye, a fresco painter, sued C. Doge, his landlord, for having broken into his rooms and damaged some of his drawings and sketches. Doge's defense was that seeing smoke come from Struve's room, and receiving no response when he knocked, he broke the door open. Discovering that there was no fire, he immediately left. Judgment was given in a Distaict Court for the defendant, upon the ground that his act in entering Struve's room under the honest belief that there was a fire was in law justifiable. On appeal, the General Term of the Common pleas reversed the judgment of the District Court. Judge Van Hoesen, who gives the opinion, says that in a case of public necessity to prevent the spread of a fire any individual may demolish a building without being responsible in trespass or otherwise; but if such public necessity does not exist, and in a point of fact there is no need of destruction, the person who commits the act is responsible in damage.

When Congress met two years ago, the Republicans being in a minority in the House, nominated ex-Congressman Rainey of South Carolina, for Clerk. Rainey is one of the best educated and most capable of colored men that has appeared in public life from the South. On Saturday, Rainey was again a candidate for Clerk. This time the caucus had something substantial to bestow, as a nomination was equivalent to an election, Rainey got 42 votes out of 146. This carries its own comment. When there was no chance for election the Republicans boasted how they had wiped out the color line in nominating Rainey. But when they get a majority, and with it power and patronage, Rainey is invited to stand back—no darkeys need apply.

—If you can't get a better, cheaper, nicer, and warmer overcoat at the Philad. Branch than elsewhere within a circle of one hundred miles, then the world must be coming to an end, and other wonderful things are to happen. It pays a man to travel 100 miles to the Philad. Branch for a suit of clothes—enough can be saved to pay fare and hotel bill, and still have a little over, compared with what it would cost you if you purchased of others than Lewins, who is bound to have his goods marked the lowest and so far he kept lower than any dare attempt.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the doctors they have ever tried. See other column.

STALWARTS FOR BEAVER.

It appears that the stalwart bosses in looking around for a candidate for governor, have at last fixed upon General Beaver. At one time it seemed they would hook to Tom Cooper; then again it looked as though they would play sham reformers and run Grow—but now, according to the Philadelphia *Times*, the machine bosses held a pow wow in Washington, last week and settled upon Beaver. The *Times* special says:

After much informal interchange of opinions on the subject between the Stalwart leaders, it was finally and formally concluded that General James A. Beaver, of Centre county, should be accepted as the Stalwart candidate for Governor. The only names considered were those of Beaver, Cooper and Grow. Quay was committed to Grow when Grow retired from the Senatorial contest last winter and agreed, at a conference at Cameron's house, to support Beaver for Senator, and Quay would have favored Grow in preference to Beaver, had it been possible to get anything like a start for his candidate; but the other Stalwart leaders refused to entertain the question of Grow's candidacy. They demanded of Quay to know why Grow was silent in the late contest for State Treasurer, and Quay could offer no exp'anation of the silence and neutrality of his man. In fact, Quay had no hope of making Grow the candidate, and speedily gave attention to a second choice.

Cooper had more vitality than Grow and was more difficult to dispose of, but the large vote cast for Wolfe in his own county of Delaware with nearly as heavy a Wolfe vote in Chester, made it unsafe to unite on him. Cameron, Quay, Palmer and all the Stalwart leaders in attendance, would have preferred Cooper to Beaver, had he been regarded as equally available, but they felt that the nomination of Cooper would be a direct challenge to the forty thousand Republican Wolfe bolters to organize against the ticket, and they reluctantly passed Cooper by to unite their forces on General Beaver.

There was some Stalwart misgiving in accepting General Beaver. He followed Cameron at Chicago and acted as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the interest of Grant, and he put himself in entire accord with Cameron last winter when he was made the candidate for Senator at Cameron's house, but there is nevertheless some latent distrust of General Beaver least he might set up for himself in case of election. It was finally decided, however, that with the President thoroughly Stalwart, and ready to wield the whole power of his administration for the nomination and election of Beaver by the most aggressive Stalwart methods, Beaver would be so welded to the Stalwart line that he could not seperate from his friends.

Onward trots the stalwart nag. On Monday the president sent to the senate the nomination of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, to be secretary of state in place of Blaine. A senator said that of the remaining cabinet nominations one at least will be made on the recommendation of Grant, and he thought the selection would be either Beale or Chaffee. The senate at once confirmed the nomination of Frelinghuysen.

The *World* says twenty-five years ago the Republicans began a fight against Mormonism. More accurately speaking, they made a declaration of war against Mormonism. They have never gone to war, for the only military expedition ever sent against the Mormons was despatched by President Buchanan; but it has at several intervals repeated the declaration, which recurs in every platform and in every Presidential message. Polygamy is now the only surviving twin of the "relics" of 1856. Slavery as a social institution is extinct, although the Republicans continue to treat it as retaining a political existence. Meanwhile polygamy has thriven under Republican administrations, and the good old declaration turns up again in President Arthur's message. It is now time that the Republican party should do something or say nothing about polygamy.

Secretary Blaine has retired from the cabinet, which leaves the administration in stalwart hands. The Grant crowd is now on top of the republican party, and all the whiffets throughout the country who a few months ago extolled Garfield and snarled at Conkling and the rest of 'em, have forgotten Garfield and now are most loyal stalwarts. What a wonderful transmogrification from halfbreed to stalwart has resulted from Guiteau's act.

Three months ago there was not a postmaster in the land but what he denounced Arthur and Conkling. Now not one of these government pap-eaters dares to say a word against the "strutting turkey gobbler," as Blaine once designated Conkling.

Among democrats there is talk in favor of Wm. A. Wallace, for governor; ex-congressman Hopkins, of Pittsburg, is also mentioned by his friends, likewise Senator Cooe, of Luzerne, and comptroller Pattison, of Philadelphia. Some of Gov. Curtin's Philadelphia friends think of bringing him out for Supreme Judge. Senator Wallace, on the other hand, has declared that he is not a candidate for any office, as he wishes to devote himself to his private affairs.

The radicals having both Houses of congress, intend to wade in clover. All the jobs that were held in abeyance for six years by Kerr and Randall will come to the front now. A vast system of internal improvements, consisting of the Mississippi levees, ship canals, etc., etc., has been projected and will not be wanting in Radical support, sided by the old line Whigs of the South, to carry it through. The lobby has already gathered at the Capitol in great force to make a grand raid on the flesh pots. Randall, backed by the entire party strength, could defeat most of these party schemes of plunder, but unfortunately there are alleged Democrats in the House who are not in favor of economy.

"LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

Valuable beds of block coal have been discovered in the Casselman Valley, Somerset county.

—We do not ask $10 for a suit when it is only worth $5; but we mark in plain figures and ask no more. LYON & Co. tf

—Going in to Lyon & Co's store the first thing that strikes you is a little army of clerks, which means big business of course. How do you explain it? Why they are doing a ONE PRICE business, that's the secret, and no other store sticks to the ONE PRICE principle so closely as LYON & Co. tf.

—Soon as Gen. Beaver heard through the REPORTER that the leaders had a great mind to make him the stalwart candidate for governor, he at once concluded to give his old clothes to the poor, and went direct to the Philad. Branch and had his measure taken for three new suits—an every-day suit, a Sunday suit, and an inauguration suit. All the prominent men, in the state and nation, get their clothing at the same place.

SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE CONSUMED IN A VIENNA THEATER.

Which takes Fire from the Upsetting of a Lamp Upon the Stage—Many Spectators Injured and Others Saved by Jumping from the Windows. Sickening Scene of Horror.

Vienna, December 8, 9.30 p. m.—This evening at 7 o'clock a theatre formerly the comic opera house, where Sarah Bernhardt recently performed took fire owing to the falling of a lamp on the stage and the building was consumed. The house was tolerably full. The loss of life was very great. Up to the present time seventy bodies have been recovered. Many were injured. Sixty were saved by ladders and by jumping from the windows.

The scene was terrible, the flames shooting up through the roof and eventually gutting the entire building. One hundred and forty-five bodies have been brought out of the theatre, but the dead therein are still numerous, many bodies having been consumed in the galleries and other elevated parts of the building. The chief cause of the catastrophe was that in the confusion the iron partition separating the stage from the auditorium was not lowered. Thousands of people assembled in the neighboring streets where they could hear the cries of agony of the people at the windows of the theatre praying to be saved. The rapidity of the flames prevented the people from taking the advantages of the ordinary exit. Only a small proportion of the audience saved themselves, which they did by leaping from windows, three story high, into clothes held below.

Midnight.—The taking out of bodies from the theatre continues. It is estimated that three hundred persons perished. Some of the bodies are fearfully disfigured. Several persons were injured in springing from the windows. On the spreading of the news of the disaster the performances at the other theatres were stopped.

ALMOST 600 PERSONS TAKEN FROM THE RUINS.

The morning paper gives a correct list of the victims numbering 580.

Evening.—The interment of the victims commenced shortly after daybreak this morning. The Hebrew dead were conveyed to the Jewish portion of the cemetery. The scenes at the graves were painful to witness. The common council have issued a notice that the funeral of those victims who cannot be buried by their friends will take place on Monday. The ruins of the burned theatre were surrounded by crowds of people today.

The work of removal of the debris has been resumed. The hall of the hospital where the bodies are laid out presents agonizing scenes. The official list gives the number of missing at 917. It is feared that as the debris is removed hundreds of bodies will be found in the blocked up passages. The captain of the fire brigade states that all inside the theatre is a heap of human bones and charred remains.

THE SCENE AT THE FIRE.

When the fire broke out on the stage, the mechanic whose duty it was to lower the wire curtain and cut off the flames from the body of the theatre could not work the apparatus. Then another stage employee, thinking to prevent an explosion, turned off the gas metre and plunged the house in darkness. The confusion at once became general. The people in the galleries could not make their way to the stairs, and those in the lower part of the theatre were unable to find the doors, the lamp for lighting the exits not having been used for some time. The municipal building law expressly provides that petroleum lamps shall be placed at the doors, but this provision had never been observed. To make matters worse the stage employees charged with firemen's duties became panic-stricken and jumped from the stage, shouting to the struggling mass that the building was falling. When the flames reached the body of the house the struggle became more and more desperate. Men and women and even children fought each for his own hand to reach aisles and lobbies, and their cries and the infernal din that prevailed in the doomed galleries were plainly heard on the street. The gallery allotted to ladies was packed, and finding it impossible to reach the stairs many of them jumped into the pit and were crippled and crushed to death. Others flung their children down, while scores fainted and were trampled to death or perished in the wash of the roof and galleries.

The Fire Brigade was slow in reaching the scene, the alarm through some unaccountable blunder not having been sounded until the flames were eating away the gallery supports. Their services, however, were of little use. The passage had become choked with corpses by this time. In the narrow passage between the second and third galleries a mass of corpses was discovered, some so closely interlocked that it was hardly possible to part them. The first man discovered was not got out a live, but all the rest were dead.

In a few minutes the firemen again retreated, finding that their attempts to force their way into the interior only added to the indescribable confusion and lessened the chances of escape of the frantic mob within. Nothing more could be done inside and the firemen were told off with cloths, sails and tarpaulins to stand under the windows and catch those who jump out. Many persons were saved in this way. At 8.40 p. m. the galleries fell, and flames had enveloped the whole house. At 10 p. m. the gasometer exploded with a loud crash, the roof fell in, and the interior became a heap of smoking ruins.

COLLECTING THE DEAD.

In the outside passage which escaped destruction the dead were lying packed in rows and piles. Some men were found with their hands grasping each other's throats. Subsequent investigation showed that in some cases persons finding escape hopeless, had committed suicide. In one case man had been shot in the back, probably by some one behind him who could not make him move on. The bodies of an entire family were found at the main door, the husband with a child in each arm and the wife clutching her baby.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Eleven Men are Burned to Death.

Pittsburg, December 11.—In a rough board shanty, seven miles from this city, ten men lost their lives yesterday morning before daylight. Several others were dangerously injured and the death list will be swelled. The victims were literally roasted alive. The shanty was mere ly a temporary structure, meant for the accommodation of workmen. The second story was used for sleeping purposes, two tiers of bunks running along either side of the room. It appears that Mrs. McEwen arose for the purpose of getting breakfast for her boarders, when by some means a kerosene lamp was overturned and the inflammable liquid thrown all over the kitchen. In the space of a few seconds the whole structure was ablaze, and the flames licked up the rough pine boarding as if it were tinder.

The scene that transpired beggars description. The smoke that filled the building was, no doubt, a serious obstacle to the escape of the men, many of the sleeping occupants being smothered and therefore past help. At each end of the room was an open window, and several of those who escaped did so by jumping from these windows to the ground.

A VILE VILLAIN

HAUNTS THE HUSBAND OF HIS VICTIM FROM THE TOMBS.

He Hung He Expects to Go to Heaven "Where all the Murderers Go."

New York, December 7.—In the trial to-day of William Sindram for the murder of his landlady, Mrs. Crave, Adolph Sindram, brother of the prisoner, identified some letters written by him. In a letter to the husband of the deceased Sindram writes he was overcome with grief at the hearing of Mrs. Craves death and for not being able to attend the funeral or send her flowers, saying "circumstances over which I had no control," (being confined in the tomb) preventing me from doing one or the other. He hopes, however, she had a fashionable funeral and then inquires if her carcass was dumped in a hole on Harts Island. He then asks Mr. Crave, who is his housekeeper now and who stuffs the geese. He knew nothing about doing the latter, but he knew lead was very good to stuff the devils with. He only put a little into Mrs. Crave, but it took all the devilishness out of her. He avers he was glad he shot her and would do so again if he had a chance. He is not afraid of being hanged, as "hanging in New York is about played out." But if hanged he would only suffer for a few minutes, while Mrs. Crave lingered five months.

In a letter to the District Attorney the prisoner refuses to plead insanity as advised by his counsel, saying he prefers hanging to long imprisonment. Of insanity he says: "This is a plea that is generally made use of in the defense of assassins like Guiteau, for instance, in whose defense nothing whatever can be said but that they are crazy. Guiteau is trying his best to make the world believe he is insane."

In another letter the prisoner admits the shooting, saying that after the first shot missed, he knew he was liable to be sent to prison, and he fired the second in order to make her suffer as well as himself. If his bullet had killed her at once, he says, he would have long ago joined Cox and Balbo in Heaven "where all the murderers go."

The reading of the letters stirred up a deep feeling of indignation against the prisoner in court.

COLONEL FORNEY DEAD

Philadelphia, December 9.—Colonel John W. Forney died at his residence in this city at twenty minutes past three this morning. His death was caused by Bright's disease, aggravated by a bad cold. He was unconscious most of yesterday, only rally once about 8 a. m. and saying, "O, I am very much prostrated." He became again unconscious almost immediately afterwards, and remained so until he died. His family and a few friends were with him when he died. The Hon. Samuel J. Randall was at the bedside constantly during his last hours. Forney was 64 years of age. The funeral will take place Monday or Tuesday.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL J. W. FORNEY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—The funeral obsequies of the late John W. Forney will take place at 1 o'clock p. m. to-morrow. The interment will be in Laurel Hill cemetery. The pall bearers will be General W. S. Hancock, Hon. W. D. Kelley, General D. E. Sickles, Hon. S. J. Randall, Hon. E. B. Hart, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Colonel A. K. McClure, George W. Childs, Daniel Dougherty and Lewis C. Cassidy.

TOLD ON A DEATH-BED.

One of the most startling disclosures which ever the dying anguish of a dying criminal brought to light has just been made known in Taneytown, by the confession, on his death-bed, of Patrick Tully, a well known horse dealer in that section.

About five ye rs ago, at the Stone hotel in Taneytown, a man was found lying before the fire place frightfully burned, but with a little life still left. He was recognized as Henry Heiner, and it was supposed that in an intoxicated condition he had laid down before the fire, that the flames had reached his clothes, and before he could call for help he was fatally injured. The sad affair occasioned considerable talk for a few weeks and then passed away, and the event was well nigh forgotten.

On Wednesday night, November 16, Patrick Tully, also living in Taneytown, was reported to be in a dying condition; and when he learned from the physicians that there was no hope of his surviving, he sent for Rev. Mr. Long, a German Reformed minister, and told him the whole wretched story of Heiner's murder. It was to the effect that on the night of the murder Tully and David Lisknat heard that Heiner had become possessed of a large sum of money and they determined to rob him. After lying in wait for him for some time in vain, they went to the tavern, found everything closed, and saw Heiner sleeping before the fire. In searching him for the money they supposed he had, but which they did not find, he awoke, whereupon they murdered him, and tried to avoid the discovery of their crime by giving the man the appearance of having been burned to death; they saturated his clothes with kerosene and applied the flame. Tully died soon after making the confession. He was widely, but not favorably known, and was generally regarded as a radically wicked man. The other party to the murder, David Lisknat, died some time ago a terrible death. Quite a ripple of excitement has been occasioned in Taneytown by the confession of Tully. —*Hanover Herald.*

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., December 8.—A frightful tragedy occurred yesterday near Moscold, in Lamar county. Mr. Winchester Armstrong left home, leaving his wife and babe and old mother-in-law in the house. A crazy negro entered and tried to carry off the infant. The mother attempted to rescue the child and a terrible struggle ensued. The negro seized an axe and split Mrs. Armstrong's head open. She died in a little while. The negro then beat her mother to death, and while still at the butchery Mr. Armstrong returned. The fiend assaulted him with the axe. Mr. Armstrong seized a gun and shot and killed him. The babe was uninjured.

—If you want to make your friend a suitable Christmas present, buy an Accordeon, at Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte—they have a round 100 of them. 3t

For Catarrh and Phthisis, I took Peruna. You need no other. Mrs. M. Russel, Pittsburg, Pa.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m.

THE PITTSBURGH
WEEKLY POST
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Democratic Organization, Principles and Candidates.

No Lowering the Flag, No Surrender, No Concession,

But a Renewal of the Old Battle for an Old Time Victory.

Never was there a greater necessity for activity, watchfulness and unyielding political integrity, than there now is in the Democratic party. As an opposition party it can defeat the conspirators. Its organization must be maintained in all its old time vigor; its party usages and traditions cherished; its own selected leaders trusted and encouraged; its membership strengthened and educated in the faith of the fathers. To the Democratic party is confided the exalted duty of defeating the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up an other form of government in place of that which exists. Therefore it is the highest patriotism to defend and maintain organization in its greatest effectiveness.

The Pittsburgh Post is committed to this principle in all its length and breadth and if possible more rigorously and uncompromisingly than in the past, will it labor to strengthen the party, hold up the hands of its trusted leaders, spread Democratic truth and promote by all honorable means the success of Democratic candidates, National, State and local.

So much for the political course of THE WEEKLY POST during the coming year; but in all its departments it will maintain the highest degree of usefulness to its readers as a family journal.

The Literary Department will be enriched by a choice and carefully selected miscellany, consisting of tales, poetry, sketches, humor and biography.

The News Department will be carefully edited and include a careful summary of the events of the week at home and abroad, with specials, telegrams and correspondence from Washington and Harrisburg during the sessions of Congress and the Legislature.

An Agricultural and Household Department will be added as a new and attractive feature.

The Market Reports, and especially reports of cattle markets, will be prepared by the utmost care, and afford information of the highest value to the farmer and dealer.

Editorially, THE WEEKLY POST will discuss all questions with candor and sincerity. It will promote as best it can a Democratic revival and resist all efforts to disintegrate the party or weaken the organization. It therefore appeals with confidence to Democrats to second its efforts by extending its circulation.

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Every department is now complete with the Latest Novelties. BEE HIVE

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BEE HIVE *We refrain from quotations; but come and see for yourselves!* BEE HIVE

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and everybody

H Tells the price. H

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V FRINGES, V

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E *HOSIERY,* E

Skirts,

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CORSETS,

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FLANNELS,

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&c., &c.,

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We shall continue the manufacture of the celebrated *Bee Hive Overall*, and are prepared to supply the trade with any quantity or size desired.

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RIDDLEBERGER TO BE SENATOR

Richmond, Va., December 11.—It is authoritatively stated to-night that the difference in the Readjuster circles, have been quietly arranged and it is now a well understood fact that all opposition to the nomination of Riddleberger as United States Senator has been withdrawn and the caucus next Tuesday night will nominate him without trouble.

Washington, December 21.—Sixteen of the experts summoned on either side of the Guiteau case held a consultation and are agreed in the opinion that the assassin is sane and legally responsible for the murder of President Garfield. The trial promises to drag its slow length along until Christmas. The Government will continue its testimony in rebuttal this week.

It is probable that the question of jurisdiction will be raised in the Guiteau trial. Should the jury return a verdict against the prisoner, it is certain that it will be raised. Although Mr. Scoville has had to labor very hard by himself in the defence of Guiteau there is no doubt but what he will have the assistance of able attorneys in the presentation of the question of jurisdiction. If Guiteau be convicted his counsel will move an arrest of judgment, and upon this the question of jurisdiction will be argued. If this is overruled the last resort will be to the Supreme Court.

—If there is any one season of the year when one should enjoy good living, it is during the holidays—Christmas and New Year. Then get the best table food you can and have a good time. You can get the best of everything, all No. 1, pure and unadulterated at Sechlers, and we will here just give a short list of their bill of fare: Fine confectioneries, canned fruits of all kinds, fine cream cheese, select oysters, large cranberries, fresh lemons, finest French prunes, imperial figs, prunelles, delicious oranges, evaporated dried peaches, paper shell almonds, preserved pears, peaches, citron, plums, and many other first-class groceries, all specially laid in for the approaching holidays. Sechlers sell none but pure and fresh goods.

Information has been received of the death of General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili. He died at Santingo on 4.

—During the holidays a special offer is made on pianos and organs, by Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte. 3t.

We do not bait you on one article and charge you double for the next, but we will sell you all goods right through at bottom prices, which are marked in plain figures. LYON & Co. tf.

—Scoville is sure now he can prove Guiteau's insanity, and that by witnesses from Bellefonte, who have been summoned to Washington to swear that the assassin never purchased his clothing of Sam'l Lewins, of the Philad. Branch, where all sane people are in the habit of purchasing their goods. This was a lucky thought for the attorney of Guiteau, and may be his strongest point and lead to clearing the crank.

—You don't need to dicker and bargain for a whole day when you wish to buy anything, for the lowest prices are marked on the goods in plain figures. tf. LYON & Co.

If you are deaf, ears run, and have catarrh, take Peruna. I have tried it. C. D. Wiley, Houghton, Pa.

—Hats, gents underwear, ties, collars, cuffs, hose, any thing needed to trim out a nice young man from head to foot, even if he wants to get married, at the famous Philad. Branch, where all goods are plainly marked, one price for all, rich and poor, all goods warranted as represented, and they never deal in shoddy or auction stock.

—If there is any one store in this county that does business exclusively upon the "one price for all" principle, and the lowest price with every article marked, we must accord the praise to the store of Lyon & Co., and we challenge any one to a denial of this fact. This is the only true and honest business principle; others would do will to pattern after Lyon & Co. tf

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"The Weekly Times" has nearly doubled its former large circulation during the past year. Its contributors from week to week are among the foremost men of the nation, and no department of news or literature is slighted in any number on any pretext. It is adapted as well to women as to men; hence, although its political intelligence is full and accurate and its political editorials free and fearless, liberal provision is made for literary, dramatic and musical matters, travels and adventure, fiction, poetry, fashions and the chronicle of current social events. In all these departments the pens of the best writers are engaged, while selections from other journals are made with care, taste and fullness that are unsurpassed.

THE "ANNALS OF THE WAR"—chapters of unwritten history contributed by prominent actors in the war of the rebellion, are a valuable feature of the paper and have become a recognized depository of such matters, whether from Northern or Southern sources. This department, as well as all others, will be kept fully up to the high standard of former years.

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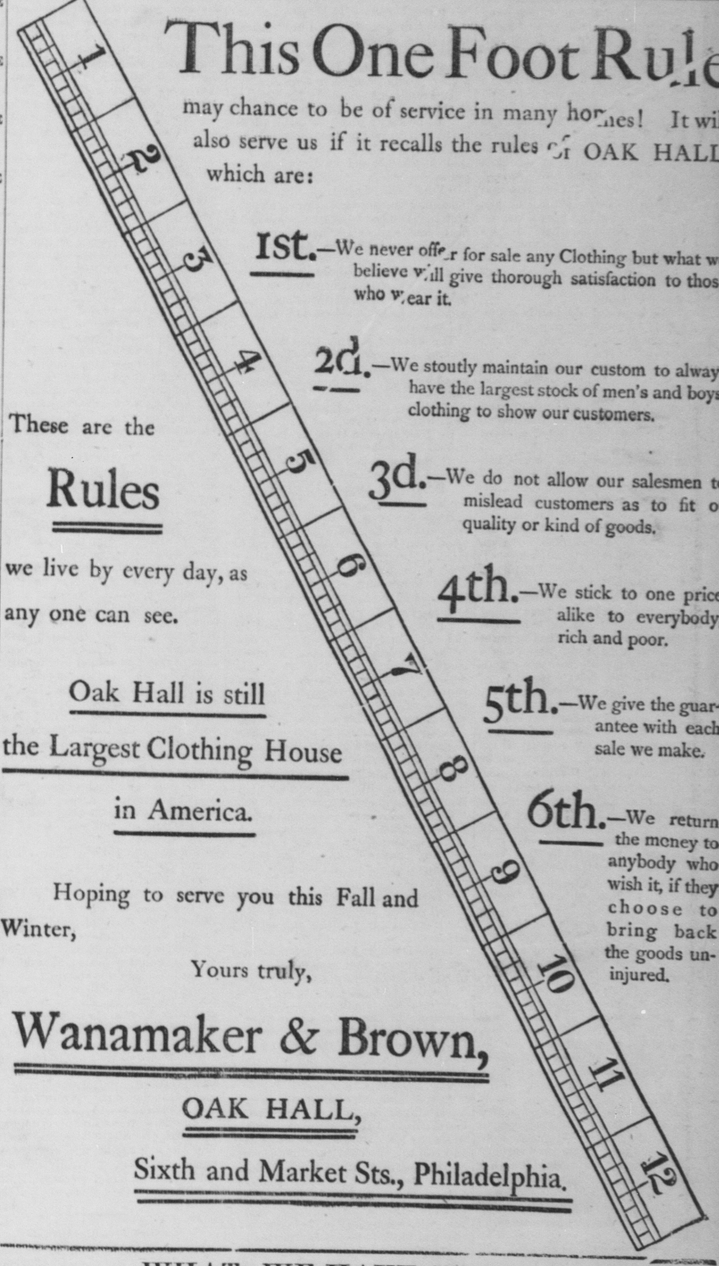

may chance to be of service in many homes! It will also serve us if it recalls the rules of OAK HALL, which are:

1st.—We never offer for sale any Clothing but what we believe will give thorough satisfaction to those who wear it.

2d.—We stoutly maintain our custom to always have the largest stock of men's and boys' clothing to show our customers.

3d.—We do not allow our salesmen to mislead customers as to fit or quality or kind of goods.

4th.—We stick to one price alike to everybody, rich and poor.

5th.—We give the guarantee with each sale we make.

6th.—We return the money to anybody who wish it, if they choose to bring back the goods uninjured.

These are the **Rules** we live by every day, as any one can see.

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We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
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PHILAD. BRANCH.

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'r. Dec. 15, '81

SUICIDE AT READING.

Reading, Pa., December 6.—Warren J. Woodward, son of the late Supreme Judge Woodward, was found dead in bed to-day at this place. He had shot himself through the head and the act must have been committed several days since, as the body was badly decomposed. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.

"Now, Mr. Robinson," said a fair young city visitor to the kind-hearted farmer, "wont you show us your watermelon orchard?" "I haven't a watermelon tree on this place this year, ma'am; they were all winter killed;" and his questioner wondered why he smiled so pleasantly as he answered.—*Register.*

WHAT SMOKING DOES FOR BOYS.

A certain doctor, struck with the large number of boys under the age of fifteen years whom he observed smoking, was led to inquire into the effect the habit had upon their general health, says the *British Medical Journal*. He took for this purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from nine to fifteen years, and carefully examined them, and in twenty-seven of them he found injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various disorders of the circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart, and more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there was frequent bleeding of the nose; ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight ulceration of the muscous membeane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing from the use of tobacco for some days. Medical treatment was of little use till the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored. This is no "old woman's story." The facts are of good authority.

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY HERALD
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR,
The Best and Cheapest Newspaper Published.
Postage Free.
ONE DOLLAR
PER YEAR.
50 CENTS for 6 MONTHS
An Extra Copy to every Club of Ten.
NEW YORK HERALD,
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
POSTAGE FREE.
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We allow no commissions on subscriptions to Daily Edition.
Address, NEW YORK HERALD,
24 nov 8t Broadway & Ann St., N. Y.

THE SUN.
NEW YORK, 1882.

THE SUN for 1881 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining as always, for all, day and night, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democrat, depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. THE SUN's regular info rmation and wonderful of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on all blustering backs of the persistently wicked.

THE SUN of 1881 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of its forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, sagacious, conversational way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and even treating upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modelled after THE SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of the THE SUN's example.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth telling and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and censoring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars whether it happens in Hoboken or in Dutchess.

In politics we have decided opinions, and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of THE SUN's political course.

THE WEEKLY SUN gathered into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequalled variety will make it report and a liberal proportion of literature, domestic and domestic intelligence complete THE WEEKLY SUN, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not know and read and like THE SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a 56 column of interesting literature, with the best variety of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—nothing enough to fill a good sized book, and each week more varied and entertaining than any book big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for THE SUN.

Our terms are as follows:

For the daily SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, or, including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is always furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address: I. W. ENGLAND,
17 nov 2t. Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.
Establishment, 1847 Chestnut St., Philada.
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—Beware of *Interlopers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (name and strap.) "I. S. SEELEY —WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20nov6m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement

JOHN SHANNON, Executor.

—The largest stock of clothing, overcoats, ulsters, shoes, cashmeres, and delmans in the largest variety. The best goods, the lowest prices marked on them in plain figures. Strictly one price, and that the lowest and no deviation.

tf. LYON & Co.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Than Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
Mostly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
10ap'81

HARDWARE.

Jas. Harris & Co

ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS.
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER.
CENTRE HALL.
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Fly nets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage [illegible]

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS.
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Penn's.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of
Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges.
We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Dec. 15, '81

—Toys, toys, toys! for girls and boys, little and big, of horses, birds and pig, at Cedars confectionery, Bellefonte. A large assortment of toys to please the little ones, just received.

—Do not fail to carefully read the interesting announcement of Frank Blair, in this issue of the REPORTER. Mr. Blair has a fine lot of silver ware and other goods for the holiday season which he offers at remarkably low prices. His goods are genuine, and all that his letter represents them to be.

—Knakakee, Indiana, has a justice who beats them all in the way of doing up a job of matrimonial splicing with neatness and dispatch. This is his formula:

"Have 'er?"
"Yes"
"Have 'im?"
"Yes."
"Married: $2"

—Fresh groceries, of every description received for the holiday season, also a choice stock of fine confectioneries and foreign fruits, at Sechlers. Don't let the Christmas season pass over, without seeing and purchasing of the new, fresh, and pure goods at Sechlers, all specially liad in for this happy holiday season. Sechlers, you know, is headquarters for such goods.

THE BARBER'S POLE.

Every part of the barber's pole formerly had especial significance. The gilt knob at the top was once a brass basin, with a notch in the side used to fit under the chin to falicitate the lathering and washing of the customers. The barbers were formerly surgeons; at least all the venesections was performed by them. The pole represented the staff held by persons who were bled in the arm; and the two spiral ribbons painted around it were originally actual bandages—one for cording or binding the arm to cause the flow of blood, and the other for dressing the puncture afterward. The whole was significant of the barber's twin occupations—shaving and bloodletting.

WM. A. SANDOE
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Shop in bank building, 2nd floor. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y.

—No man can be accredited wise unless he shows it by purchasing his clothing at the Philad. Branch. It is one price, all goods plainly marked, no shoddy, but every garment offered you warranted genuine goods and manufactured by their own house.

1881 WINTER GOODS 1881

—ANY ONE IN NEED OF—

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

FALL & WINTER

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

—o—

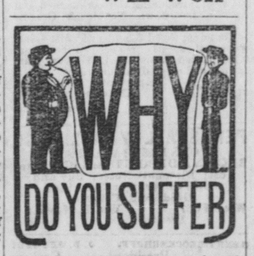
—SPECIALTIES—

HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
FLANNELS.

PRICES GUARANTEED

To be lower than the lowest.

Wm. Wolf.



With that **COUGH** when there is a remedy at hand so pleasant, so certain and so safe, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called

Green's Comp. syrup of TAR, HONEY and BLOODROOT,

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a concentruted form, combined with the best Expectorant and Anodynes, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 CENTS per bottle. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.

For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL, 6may y

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

Call and See the New Goods.

BARGAINS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Penn's Valley Bargain Store.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps,

Groceries,

Queensware,

Fish, Salt,

Confectionery,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HOLIDAY GOODS

in great variety.

I claim to have the Cheapest Store in Penn's Valley.

I am selling Clothing and Overcoats at lower prices thau any one in the county.

Full Market Price paid for all Produce.

C. DINGES.

CENTRE REPORTER
SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1881.

Lawyer's Cards.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c Bellefonte, Pa. oct22

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower.
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

S. R. PEALE M. A. M'KEE
PEALE & M'KEE,
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa 15sep tf

Dentistry.

DR. J. W. RHONE.
Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27febtf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
DENTIST,
Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth. Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

Hotels.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.—
(Opposite Court House)
H. BROCKERHOFF, WM. MCKEEVER,
Prop'r. Manager.
Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains Special rates to jurors and witnesses. Strictly First Class 12apry

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

Barber.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER and HAIRDRESSER
—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1luly

Printing.

REPORTER OFFICE.
Centre Hall, Pa. A full line of Envelopes, Letter and Bill Heads, Statements, Plain or Ornamented Cards, constantly on hand. Blanks of all kinds on hand or printed to order. We are prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK, Programmes Posters, &c. in the finest styles and the lowest possible rates

Fred Furey, who formerly kept a saloon in Sunbury, has been arrested at Denver, Colorado, on the charge of robbing freight trains. Some of the stolen goods were found in the house occupied by Furey.

Some men who are too poor to take a newspaper will pay fifty dollars a year for tobacco and three times as much for whisky. It is a glorious thing that this is a free country.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Robert Warneck, a Virginian and veteran of 1812, died at the Soldiers' Home Hospital today, in his 103 year. His age is confirmed by the records of enlistment in 1812.

The rush for clothing at the Philad. Branch is one of the remarkable things of Bellefonte; never before was there any thing like it, persons come from adjoining counties to buy. The quality of the goods, the guarantee, and very low price asked by Lewins, are what bring the Philad. Branch its immense trade.

NO RENT IN IRELAND.

London, December. 5.—The conspiracy against the payment of rent is extending in Ireland. Intimidation, Boycotting and threats are prevalent throughout a large area of territory. The Lord Mayor of London writes to the *Times* stating that the Property Defense Association of Ireland has failed to come under his notice as Lord Mayor, and that the Irish nation may rely on the traditionary sympathies of the city of London to aid their association.

The *Times*, in an editorial, reproaches the English nation with apathy in not aiding the efforts to combat the action of the Land League by assisting the association.

Six hundred of the Duke of Devonshire's tenants have decided not to pay their rents except with a deduction of twenty per cent.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 5.

About noon to-day one of the Roberts Company's nitro-glycerine magazines, at Kinguа Junction, twelve miles from Bradford, and containing 1,128 pounds of nitro glycerine, exploded with terrific force, causing the earth to tremble as if shaken by an earthquake. The shock was distinctly felt in Bradford. The explosion is said to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. This morning two of the Roberts brothers went to the magazine for four cans of nitro-glycerine and noticed that the cans on top of the heap were smoking. Fearing an explosion they left, but soon returned and saw that the tops of the cans were getting hot. Word was sent here that the magazine was about to explode, and an agent of the company arrived on the spot in time to witness the disaster caused by the explosion. The forest, covering at least three acres in the vicinity, was laid low, and houses at Kinzua were nearly shaken from their foundations. No one was injured. It is the only known case of nitro-glycerine exploding by spontaneous combustion.

VALENTINES' & Co's STORES

A FULL LINE OF
EVERY KIND OF GOODS.

CLOTHING

We make a particular speciality of, and have a fine stock of

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING
OVERCOATS of ALL GRADES

and a full line of Hats and Caps, and Boots and Shoes at all prices.

DRESS GOODS

Ladies Dress Goods in all styles and prices.

In this line we have the largest stock of any one store in the county and can suit the wishes and wants of all classes.

W shave
THAWLS,
SKIRTS,
COATS,
CORSETS—
Warners Flexible Hip and Dr. Strongs.

An exceedingly fine line of

LADIES & CHILDRENS HOSIERY, COLLARS, TIES, &c.

We have also a beautiful asortment of silk handkerceiefs in all colors, sizes and prices. Linen handkerchiefs and ladies hem stitched handkerchiefs by the half dozen, very low.

STAPLE GOODS & TRUNKS.

Every body knows we have a full line of

STAPLE GOODS,

but every body does not know that we have a flue line of

BAIN'S TRUNKS & SATCHELS

that we are selling at prices less than they can buy from the manufacturer.

CARPETS

We have
RAG CARPETS,
INGBAIN CARPETS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.
in endless variety and at all prices.

RUBBER GOODS

HATS,
COATS FOR LADIES AND GANTLEMEN.
BOOTS and SHOES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Grocery Department has in it an assortment of the finest goods that money can buy.

GREEN COFFEES,
TEAS,
ROASTED COFFEES,
and
ROASTED GOVERNMENT JAVA,
which you should try.

OATMEAL—Domestic and Imported. Of the imported we have McCann's Irish, than which there is none better.

Cross and Blackwells Pickles,
Empire Pickles,
New York State Pickles in bbls.

Our stock of CANNED GOODS is unrivaled in assortment and quality.

Try the California brand of these canned goods. We have peaches, plumbs, apricots, &c., &c. And for

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRADE

we will have the

FINEST FIGT,
RAISINS,
and NUTS of all kinds.

Special orders for articles not in stock will have our prompt est attention and satisfaction guaranteed in every department of the business.

These parties wanting Good Goods at fair prices would do well to call.

It is no trouble to show anything that we have, and if it don't suit there is no harm done.

We have just fitted up a new room for the display of CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES which will enable us to show customers these goods in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore. 8dec

VALENTINES & CO,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

—:o:—

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Dec. 15 '81

HOLIDAY GOODS
HOLIDAY GOODS.
IN ELEGANT PROCESSION
—AT—
WHITMER & CO
Central Supply Depot,
Spring Mills Pa
Presents for "Your Sisters, Your Cousins and Your Ants."

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	arr at Sunbury	6 30 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 05 a m
"	" Kane	7 45 p m
"	arr at Erie	8 00 a m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Phila.	12 20 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 20 a m
"	" Sunbury	5 30 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 45 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 20 p m
"	" Renovo	9 45 p m
"	" Kane	10 05 p m
AST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10 pm
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	6 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX	leaves Lock Haven	7 50 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 37 a m
"	" Williamsport	9 55 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	12 55 p m
"	" Philadelphia	4 10 p m
DAY EX.	leaves Kane	8 00 a m
"	" Renovo	10 35 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 55 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	" Jersey Shore	3 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	6 40 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 20 a m
"	" Renovo	9 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 00 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 10 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 50 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains south.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. N. Y. & P. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. R. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEALSON, General Superintendent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Young ladies, who contemplate buying their beau a nice Christmas gift, should call at the Bee Hive. 22

—Just like a real live baby are those nice Christmas Dolls—500 of 'em, "dear little things"—at Bunnell & Aikens' music store, Bellefonte. 3t.

—The handsomest toilet sets, dressing cases for ladies and gents, handsome cologne bottles, and other fine goods in this line, specially obtained for the Holiday season, at Zeller's Drugstore. All these goods are the finest in market, and make the handsomest Christmas presents you can purchase. Zellers' is the only place that keeps them. 22.

—The weather was raw and cold up to Monday. Tuesday was pleasant and like a spring thaw.

—Rain on Wednesday, with prospect for a continued wet spell.

—Such of our patrons, as are owing on subscription longer than one year, will greatly favor us by a remittance before the beginning of 1882. By looking at the figures on the name tab of each paper, any one can tell the amount due.

—Rumor has it that H. Krumrine sold his grain house, coal yard, and mansion house to W. F. Rearick & Son. Spring Mills is booming. Persons wishing building lots had better look out for themselves soon. Eight or ten new houses will be built this coming summer.

—Housekeepers can always buy a good article of furniture at Brachbills for far less money than they ask for cheap stuff elsewhere. Mind this.

—Ten persons burned to death near Pittsburg, is an additional horror we have to chronicle this week.

—Read the adv. of the Centre Hall Buggy Top Co., for a new and valuable invention on buggy tops.

—Bear in mind if you want first class holiday goods you can get it at Wolf's old stand. No cheap stuff there that will not last from noon to sundown. Wolf don't buy nor sell such stock—but what you get is No. 1, and your full money's worth.

—Warden Crocker has received recently a number of anonymous letters advising him to remove the prisoners from the wing of the jail to which Guiteau is confined, so that in the event of a dynamite explosion no lives except that of Guiteau will be endangered.

—Rev. W. K. Foster will preach at Centre Hill on Sunday, 18, at 11 o'clock a. m., and at Centre Hall at 6½ p. m.

—The largest stock of boots, for men and boys, good goods, and at low prices at Wolf's old stand.

—Jas. A Deckert purchased a beef from Jerry Royer which dressed 600. He has closed his shop for this season and will open again in the spring at Potters bank.

—Christmas goods are going like hot cakes, at Dinges' store. He again received a new lot—handsome goods—suitable for presents for fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters or sweethearts.

—The Receiver of the defunct Lycoming Insurance Co. has begun to assess the premium notes held by the company, for the purpose of paying debts. The insured in Pennsvalley who did their insuring with their home company can congratulate themselves on not being in the Lycoming.

—No better assortment of boots and shoes can be found in this county, and none so low in price, as you find at the popular boot and shoe store of Dubbs, Mingle, in the Brockerhoff house block.

—The Clearfield Republican says a party of hunters were arrested last week [illegible] in to a great extent by hunters in Clearfield county. The Game Association should look after them.

—Remember, that Dinges keeps up his stock of goods; he supply by exdown, always gets a new s[illegible] clothing, press—dress goods, groceries, [illegible]es. and anything else belonging to store.

—An exchange states that Capt. J. [illegible] Williams, of Washington county, intends to plant ten thousand walnuts. He will sow them in rows; after two years will thin out, leaving only the thrifty trees; in five years will cut young walnuts for table legs; in eight years will cut again alternate trees for newal posts; in ten years will begin to harvest nuts by the thousand bushels, and in fifteen years will have walnut logs to sell. This is a new enterprise for this locality, but it has been practiced in New York State with great success, and why could it not be practiced in Centre county.

—Stacks of toys, the funiest, prettiest, and biggest lot you ever saw, at Bunnell & Aikens' music store, Bellefonte. You can please you little ones sure, if you get their Christmas things of Bunnell & Aikens. 3t.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health and spirits." See adv.

Every article of goods is marked in plain figures and strictly one price—this is a rule that is not violated at the store of Lyon & Co. tf

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby gives that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1881. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per cent deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1882, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1882, there will be an addition of 5 per cent, according to the act of assembly.

JOS. M. GEHLAND,
Collector.

—Buy your little boy a nice Christmas suit, if you want to please him. You can get any style of boys suits, at any price from $2.50 up, at the Philad. Branch. New lot of latest style boys suits just unpacked, and going fast.

—In speaking of the arrest of Uriah Moyer, one of the Snyder county murderers, by Detective Lyon, the Philadelphia Press says: "Lyon said the Moyer gang was a bad lot. Fifteen years ago some of them murdered a peddler for his goods, and shortly afterward Uriah Moyer murdered another peddler and buried his body near his house. The facts Lyon says he will prove when Uriah Moyer is brought to trial. Lyon says he will also prove that since his activity in securing the arrest of the murderers, he has been followed by Moyer's friends who intended to shoot him but did not get a chance."

—Brown's furniture rooms, on Bishop street, Bellefonte, is the place to purchase a Christmas gift for a friend, that will be appreciated. What more appropriate for a gift than a handsome piece of furniture, such as you only find at Browns.

After January 1, next, the Penn'a R. R. will raise its fare one cent per mile, making it 4 instead of 3 cents. This will not meet with favor, and will be viewed as an extortion since the company has been coining money on its road, and the prices of other things have gone down.

N. B.—We have since learned that this is only to apply between points that are a mile or less distant from each other.

—School-teachers, the county institute will soon be held at Bellefonte. The law now allows you pay for your time, and if you want to more than clear your expenses by attending, stop at the Brockerhoff House and buy a nice suit of clothes—Lewins is getting on a special lot of clothing for teachers and at specially low prices.

—They offer you no cheaply put up stuff in furniture, when you buy at Brachbills. It is the oldest stand in the county, and intends to keep up its good name for keeping the most durable goods at the lowest prices.

—Where are you going? Oh, only to Dinges' where everybody gees to buy cheap. Its a real live bargain store, and you always find such a good stock. I heard everybody say so, tried it, and fonnd it so.

—The tramp who entered George Grossman's dwelling—mentioned in our last issue—was tracked to Union county, by a Mr. Yerger, where he was overtaken and fled to the woods pursued by Yerger. A hunter saw the chase and as the thief came near he ordered him to halt, which he did. He gave up the gun and $7 which remained of the $12 stolen. In the absence of a warrant the tramp was allowed to go.

—All the clothing kept for sale at the Philad. Branch, let it be remembered, is made by their own house. They will, if you wish it, make you a suit to order, and what you do get is lower in price than any other store will offer to sell you.

—"Our Little Ones," for December is at hand, full of nice pictures and entertaining reading matter for boys and girls. By the Russell Pub. Co., Boston, $1.50 per year.

—Rev. J. A. Bright, formerly of this valley, has resigned his Jersey Shore charge, having accepted a call from Ellsworth, Kansas.

—Mr. Alfred Hosterman had the kindness to send a turkey to the Editor, which, of course, is highly appreciated and for which he has our thanks.

—If you have a friend and wish to make him a lasting Christmas present, one that will leave you in your friend's daily eye and recollection, what better than a handsome piece of furniture; a nice chair, a stool, a sofa, a card or music stand, a what-not, a bedstead, a piece of marble top furniture, or if you can afford it a parlor set or bedroom suit? Now here is the idea—just go to Brachbills furniture store for the handsomest goods of this kind in this county. You can buy any of the above articles at Brachbills, first class goods, and 25 per cent. under what will be asked you by any other dealer at Bellefonte or elsewhere.

—Furey, formerly a conductor on the railroad between Lewisburg and Spring Mills, has got into trouble. A Denver (Colorado) paper contained a lengthy account of the arrest of a number of railroad conductors and brakemen on freight trains on the Kansas Pacific road who were charged with robbing boxes of merchandise, etc, while in transit on the railroad. Among the conductors arrested appears the name of F. M. Furey. According to the paper a large amount of merchandise was found in his house. His wife stated that she urged her husband to have nothing to do with this kind of work and that she herself had burned many articles to get rid of them. The arrested ones were placed in jail, and were to have a hearing in a few days. Much sympathy had been expressed by the people of Denver for the family of Mr. Furey.

—We do not ask you one price for a suit or dress and give it to your neighbor for less, but we treat you all alike, as all our goods are marked in plain figures and lowest prices for all. LYON & Co. tf

—Now for Christmas! Cedars, the Bellefonte confectioner, has just opened a splendid assortment of pure candies, for the holidays—no finer stock in the county, and just the place for Christmas goods.

—Among the good things you want for the holidays are candies and fruits. The finest lot of candies, we have seen this season, is now open at Sechlers, and they have also the choicest foreign fruits, specially ordered for the Christmas season, and don't miss having a taste of them, as you'l miss a good thing. 3t

Messrs. Herbst and Heilman, of Montgomery Station, Pa., took a tour through Clinton and Centre counties and spent last Sunday in this place.

—Don't let Christmas pass by without getting one of those nice, warm, and cheap, but yet better, exceedingly cheap overcoats at Dinges'.

—You can save 25 per cent. by purchasing your furniture at A. J. Brown's, Bellefonte.

—Now just read this: 75 pair of Lumbermen's boots, three grades, the best lot that ever appeared in Centre county. This we say is not blowing, and if you think it is, call at Powers & Son and see. Also, genuine Waterproof boots—you can test them for a day or a week, and if not found so, Powers & Son will take them back. Again we say, this is no blowing but plain truth.

—Mr. W. Deckert, of Clifford, Lapeere county, Mich., formerly of Spring Mills, paid our town a short visit Mr. Deckert says their country has been greatly improved by a railroad to Saginaw.

The true secret of happiness is to keep your expense within your income, and keep your liver in a healthy condition. By a judicious use of Green's No. 1 and No. 2 Liver Pills you would scarcely know that you had a liver.

Peruna is the greatest and best remedy I ever used. Am well. Jas. Fitzgerald, Pittsburg, Pa.

—The largest and best assortment of ladies, and children's coats and dolmans, at very low prices, and every thing marked in plain figures at the Bee Hive. 22

—What is the use of shopping or sending to New York or Philadelphia for samples when you can find whatever you want at the strictly One Price Establishment—the Bee Hive. 22

The St. Cloud.

As many of our Centre county people will make pleasure trips during the holiday season, and spend a few days in Philadelphia, their pleasure will not be perfect unless they stop at the St. Cloud hotel, kept by two of the best and pleasantest hotelists in the state, Messrs. Mullin & Bean. The St. Cloud is convenient to the business centre and all places of amusement, and is always conducted with a view to make guests feel at home. The table is the best in the city; its bedrooms neat, clean, large and well furnished, and all attendants polite and accommodating. We have never known any one to come away from the St. Clond but to praise it and return to it when visiting the city again. We know whereof we speak, and speak it that our readers who visit Philadelphia may know the best place to put up at. 3t

—Diphtheria is attacking old and young alike at St. Mary's, Elk county, and in many cases proving fatal.

—Overcoats, overcoats, and other ready-made clothing, at very low prices, at Wolf's old stand. You can get a bargain there in clothing, equal to the best offered elsewhere.

—We find these five rules without credit in the selections of one of the papers, and now put them in this prominent place that they may be read by everybody. The influence of observing these five rules would be golden in all the relations of life. They are, "1. To hear as little as possible to the prejudice of others; 2. To believe nothing of the kind until forced to do it; 3. Never to drink in the spirit of him who circulates evil reports; 4. Always to moderate the unkindness expressed toward others; 5. Always to believe that if the other side were heard a different account would be given." Whoever makes these rules his guide will do himself the double good of learning how to hear personal slanders, and never to be guilty of uttering them.

—The Pennsvalley bargain store, (which all understand to mean Dinges') is now ready for the holiday trade, by a large supply of new goods appropriate for the season, suitable for presents, whether for men or women, young or old, and at very low prices, low enough indeed so as not to justify you in going to other towns for such goods. Dinges wishes a merry, merry Christmas, and a happy, happy New Year to all, whether customers or not.

—Mr. Elias Klingler writes us from Will county, Ill., that they have a new railroad in that county, and he can now go to Chicago and back same day. He says, "Our good old friend, Daniel Durst, is among us yet, doing well; his pay is $1.20 per day. He promises to be at our place next Sunday, when we will have a goose on the table for dinner. The average corn crop I put at 35 bushels. Mine was about 50 to the acre; oats about the same as corn; potatoes not a half crop. Corn is 57 to 59c; oats 41 to 43c; clover $4 to $4.50; potatoes $1 to $1.10; eggs 28c; turkeys 9 to 11c; butter 28c; lard 11c; chickens 7 to 8c; hogs $5.50 to $6, gross."

—Winter Overcoats, Dolman's, Shawls, Flannels, and other choice articles of first class ladies' wear. All marked plainly, and one price, without respect to persons—mark this, at Lyon & Co's. tf.

—The court some time ago granted a preliminary injunction in the case of E. C. Humes vs. S. R. Peale and others; the injunction was dissolved by Judge Orvis, on Monday of last week, which is a vindication of Mr. Peale's professional conduct in the case aforesaid.

—If any of our readers wishes to know how to blow his head off, here is a plan that has been successfully tried: Everinham Disbrow, thirty-two years of age, was killed near Clarksburg, Monmouth county, on 7, by the discharge of one of the barrels of his gun while he was blowing the powder out of the other barrel. The top of his head was blown off. If this plan does not succeed then try to help up the stove-fire by pouring on coal oil from the can.

—A Christmas service will be held in the Lutheran church, of this place, on Christmas evening, by the Sabbath school and congregation. The program consists of music, responsive reading, &c. Admission free, and general invitation extended.

—Ring ding deddle, the cat plays the fiddle, and the cow jumps over the moon. 100 fiddles, or violins, at Bunnell & Aikens. You can buy a violin there for $1.00. 3t

—Two appalling calamities are recorded in this issue of the REPORTER—the burning of 600 persons in the Vienna theatre, and killing of 66 by an explosion in the Socokrill colliery.

—Rev. I. P. Neff, of Minersville, has accepted a call from Shenandoah, Pa., Luth. charge.

—In Armstrong county the smallpox is said to be so bad that the schools have been closed.

—The Bellefonte glass works are in operation again.

—The finest, largest and cheapest stock of furniture at Brown's, Bellefonte.

—Doll & Mingle have the rush in boots and shoes. Good stock, low prices, and fair dealing, is their motto.

—We notice upon inspection the stock of useful holiday goods is simply immense, prices unparalled for cheapness—at the Bee Hive. 22

—To start in New Year, 1882, right, make up your mind to save money, by purchasing goods of Dinges, at the Pennsvalley bargain store. None compete, he is lower than the lowest, and throws a little in besides.

A Utica bank teller has embezzled $50,000. Now make a Philadelphia tax-clerk of him. He's fit.

—We take all kinds of country produce, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, etc., and give you the goods at cash prices marked inplain figures. LYON & Co. t

The other day an enraged Italian, in New York put a bullet into the head of his wife aged 14, then another into the head of his mother-in-law aged 30, and then fired one into his own head. This was a juvenile tragedy.

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters*

—There is no one will dispute the fact, that the largest business house in this county, is the Philad. Branch clothing hall. It is astonishing to learn of the clothing sold there, exceeding the sales of any half dozen establishments in this section of the state. You can see there large piles of every description of ready made clothing, and in a weeks time it is all gone, and a new lot on hand to take its place, and the stock again reduced quick as the former—thus has it been all along. The reason the Philad. Branch has this enormous trade is altogether owing to its low prices, in which it outdoes all competition. Another reason is that they keep no goods to deceive, and sell only a good article for the money you pay, this they are enabled to guarantee because all their clothing is manufactured by their own house, and Mr. Lewins is careful to have all plainly marked, and sticks strictly to one price. Another reason is that no customer has yet been imposed upon at the Philad. Branch, and this has helped to bring new customers. Any of our readers in need of clothing will find every word said here, to be true, upon giving the Philad. Branch a trial.

The New York World naughtily remarks;

Pennsylvania is a happy commonwealth. A correspondent, not an inmate of Dr. Kirkbride's excellent home for the insane, solemnly assures us upon the authority of that pious and portentous journal, the Philadelphia Times, that the candidacy of "General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Centre county," for the Governorship, will "cause a whirlwind of excitement all over the State." How deliciously void of interest and importance must be the politics of a commonwealth in which such consequences can be provoked by such a cause! No doubt "General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Centre county," is a most estimable man. But how many Pennsylvanians can tell you off-hand in what part of their State "Bellefonte, Centre county" happens to lie? And how many people not Pennsylvanians have ever heard of such a town as Bellefonte, such a county as Centre county, and such a hero as General Beaver? Happy Pennsylvania, whose annals are so empty of life and meaning!

A HUNTER'S JOB.

We learn from the Bedford Gazette that on the 25th ult., two men named Wilhelm and Keefer were hunting in the mountains near Salisbury, Somerset county. Both were calling turkeys and neither knew that the other was in the woods. Wilhelm gave the usual notes on his "caller" and Keefer, thinking it was a turkey, replied. Wilhelm, deceived by the reply, answered it, and so the men unconsciously drew together. As Wilhelm advanced he suddenly caught sight of a moving object partially concealed by a tree. He took deliberate aim with his rifle and fired, but what was his horror to see Keefer stagger from behind the tree and fall to the ground dead. The unfortunate man, was shot directly through the heart. Let this serve as a warning to those men who are overly "anxious for a shot."

GUITEAU'S ABUSE OF WITNESSES.

It is a little remarkable that the assassin Guiteau should be the first original in recent times to whom it has occurred that he might deter and intimidate witnesses against him by open and brutal abuse of them when they take the stand and while they are testifying. Guiteau's stream of abusive foul language against witnesses is something extraordinary to listen to. The man shows his brutality and mendacity whenever he opens his mouth. His harsh, squeaky voice penetrates the little court room. "Liar," "dirty fellow," "scoundrel," are the mildest of the terms he freely flings at witnesses who do not please him, and he becomes more reckless and obscene day after day, as he sees that his attempt to impose insanity on the jury has broken down. There is such an appearance of deliberation and method in his treatment of the witnesses summoned by the prosecution that it has occurred to more than one listener at the trial that he flings filth at those whose testimony he fears, with the hope of deterring other witnesses from appearing against him. Certainly it is no joke for any one, particularly a nervous person, to appear on the witness stand against Guiteau. It is said that the Court desired at one time to use some measures for the protection of witnesses against the most wanton and brutal insults, but on consultation it was thought advisable to let Guiteau go on, largely because it is believed that his conduct and language in court cannot fail to produce on the jury the same conviction which they produce on the spectators—namely, that he is a cunning, unscrupulous and vulgar, but perfectly sane blackguard.

—On Friday Guiteau showed himself in all an assassin's nastiness. He repeatedly called witnesses liars, scoundrels, puppy, and the like, and said they only wanted to injure his character. Whew! He is playing the crazy game too much.

A NIHILIST STORY.

A Russian Sensation that Reads like Romance.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—A stir was made in the Nihilist camp by the following discovery: About a year ago a Jew named G. G. was denounced by some person who had a private score to settle with him and was arrested. After he had been asked a few questions it became clear he was one of the chief members of the Central Revolutionary Committe. He made a clean breast of it and denounced over sixty of his accomplices, taking police to his laboratory on the banks of the Neva. six men were captured in the very act of manufacturing dynamite. A large supply of explosives was found in the laboratory. As a result of this treachery several persons were sentenced and two men named Twistosky and Polabniakiff hanged in October, 1880. A few days afterwards the authorities announced the death of G. G. The body, horribly mutilated and disfigured, was handed over to some Jewish friends of the dead man and buried in Isaac commetery. The affair made a great sensation at the time, and it was believed G. G. had been murdered in prison either by the authorities or by some avenging Nihilist. When the body reached the Jewish burying ground the Rabbi refused to receive it without a certificate of identity. One of the six Gend'armes, who had escorted the body, went back to the Fortress and presently returning with the death certificate filled up with G. G's. name, and apparently regular. The Rabbi was convinced thereby the corpse was really that of a Jew and the funeral was allowed to take place.

G. G. ALIVE AND TURNS TRAITOR.

The astonishing revelations made to the police lately, of the numerous arrests made in consequence, and the certainty with which Baranoff and his successor, Kislow, were evidently operating, set the Nihilists at work to find out the man who was proving so distructive to them. Investigations were fruitless for a long time, but at last chance put them on the track of their denouncer, who turns out to be no other than G. G., who is alive and well, and in the pay of the Russian police in New York. It is now known that he turned traiter on three conditions—first, "that he should have a free pardon; second, that his death in the fortress should be proclaimed and fully attested; third he should be given 20,000 roubles to get to America."

THE DECEPTION.

The police executed these conditions to the very letter. A body was procured from a hospital, cleverly mutilated so as to be unrecognizable, and, as already explained, was buried. G. G. got his money and was quietly shipped to America. Before leaving he wrote a confession of faith, declaring that he had made his disclosures to reform the Nihilist cause, which ought to have nothing in common with terrorism and was destined to triumph only by the forces of its principles and the united action of the Socialists all over the world. G. G., stimulated by the hope of more roubles, is said to be still in New York giving the police of Russia active and invaluable assistance.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

New York, December 9.—Pasquale Tocucito, an Italian, shot his wife Catherine through the head and killed her on the spot. Turning upon his mother-in-law, Maria Valenta, he shot her through the head, and next shot himself through the neck.

Bespattered with the brains of his two victims, and dripping with blood, he went to the Prince street police station and gave himself up.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Brussells, December 9.—An explosion has occurred in the Socokrill colliery causing the death of 66 persons.

For Chronic Catarrh take Peruna. I have tried it. J. Hebbling, Allegheny City, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m

MARRIED.

On the 6th of Dec., at the residence of Mr. Robert Smith, by Rev. P. C. Weidemeyer, Mr. Wm. Weaver, of Gregg twp., and Mrs. Rebecca Bear, of Potter twp.

On 25 Nov., Wm. J. Shultz and Miss Jennie Kline, both of Miles.

On 13 Nov. Chas. M. Wolf, of Haines and Mrs. Emma M. Hosterman, of Aaronsburg.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—Wheat, $1.41; corn, 70c; oats, 52c.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—Cattle—prime, 6½@7c; good, 5½@6½c. Sheep—prime, 5½@5½c; good, 4½@4c. Lambs, 4@7c. Hogs—prime, 9@9½c; good, 8½@8½c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.25
Rye, 90c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 85c.
Cloverseed,. 4 00 to 4.50.
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 28c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 9c
Bacon or side, 9c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The well known property late of Geo W Foust, on top of the 7 Mts., is offered at private sale. It contains 180 Acres, about 80 acres are clear and is a good state of cultivation, on it is a large dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, two good orchards, and a well of never failing water at the house. The balance is very good timber. For further information apply on the premises to
15 decst. JAMES A. DECKER.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife, Dora Blair, daughter of John Gingerich, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling or trusting her with any thing on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting.
FRANKLIN BLAIR,
Lock Haven
8sept3t.

CAN YOU SPARE THE TIME to read the few words I have to say in regard to the largest, finest and cheapest stock of Holiday Goods that was ever displayed before in Centre County? My general stock as every one knows who has ever visited my store, is always larger than you would suppose a town of the size of Bellefonte would warrant. What I want to call your attention to now is to some articles offered especially for the Holiday season.—A Ladies' Gold Watch—gold through and through,—(no. 10 or 12 carat stock either) for $25, is something you don't find every day.—watches that are worth $40 of anybody's money, and you will pay that for them too, elsewhere. The largest assortment of Bangle and and Bracelets ever shown in this place or neighboring counties, ranging in price from $2 to $50 per pair. Neck-guard and vest chains in an endless variety, and very low when you take into consideration the quality, as they are all gold or best roll plate. I keep no gilt goods at any price. In Ladies' Jewelry—Full Setts, Pins, Ear Rings and Cuff Buttons—I can suit you I think, either in style, quality or price. I have splendid lace (long) pins as low as 50cts., which you would consider cheap at One Dollar.

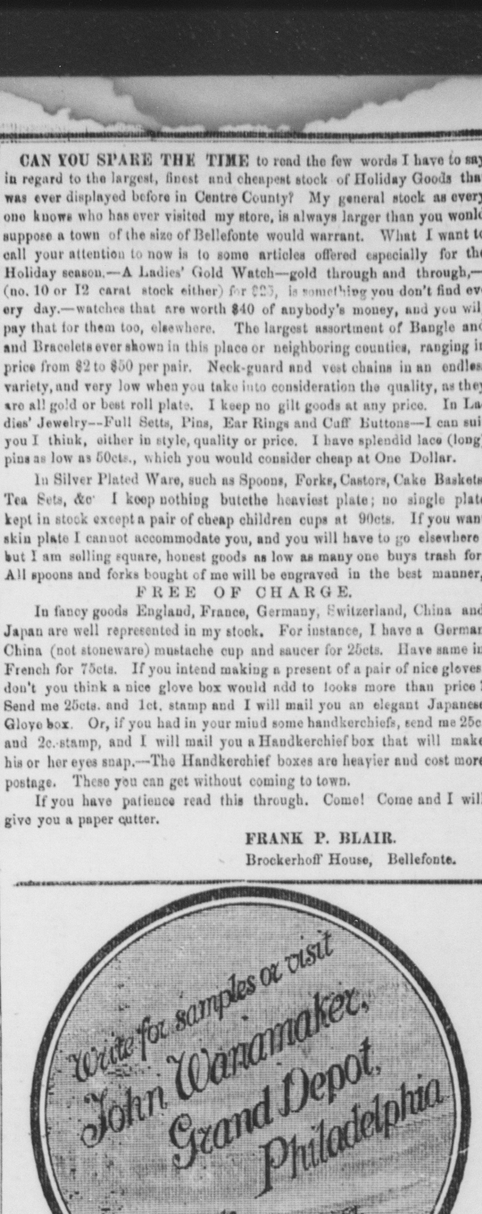
In Silver Plated Ware, such as Spoons, Forks, Castors, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c I keep nothing butethe heaviest plate; no single plate kept in stock except a pair of cheap children cups at 90cts. If you want skin plate I cannot accommodate you, and you will have to go elsewhere; but I am selling square, honest goods as low as many one buys trash for. All spoons and forks bought of me will be engraved in the best manner,

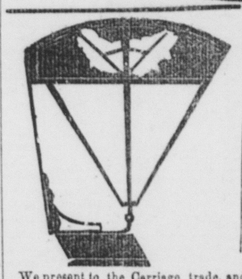
FREE OF CHARGE.

In fancy goods England, France, Germany, Switzerland, China and Japan are well represented in my stock. For instance, I have a German China (not stoneware) mustache cup and saucer for 25cts. Have same in French for 75cts. If you intend making a present of a pair of nice gloves, don't you think a nice glove box would add to looks more than price? Send me 25cts. and 1ct. stamp and I will mail you an elegant Japanese Glove box. Or, if you had in your mind some handkerchiefs, send me 25c. and 2c. stamp, and I will mail you a Handkerchief box that will make his or her eyes snap.—The Handkerchief boxes are heavier and cost more postage. These you can get without coming to town.

If you have patience read this through. Come! Come and I will give you a paper cutter.

FRANK P. BLAIR.
Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte.





We present to the Carriage trade, and to all who use Top Vehicles, the above cut illustrating our Patent Three Bow Top.

It will be noticed that this top has three main bows connecting with the seat which is all that is necessary to make it durable and neat in appearance, while in the upper part of the top there are FIVE bows, two of which are short, not extending below the trimming, and therefore not seen in a finished top.

The advantages in these five bows in the upper part of the top are evident; they effectually prevent the top from shagging between the main bows, which is a universal objection—and in folding the top the two short bows by an ingenious arrangement will drop below the three main bows allowing the top to fold neatly together, and with the same ease as though there were no short bows, so that this top is really a three bow top when folded, and a five bow top when extended. We challenge the world to produce a three bow top that possesses the number of advantages that this top possesses.

Encouraged by numerous unsolicited recommendations and orders from different States of the Union, we are prepared with a full stock of different sizes of tops set ready to trim, to which we particularly call the attention of manufacturers.

And to persons who desire a finished top we would say that we manufacture different grades that vary in price, from what we call a cheap top (unlined) to the highest priced top. Bow Sockets, or all wood bows as desired.

Send for circular and price list to
CENTRE HALL BUGGY TOP CO.
And manufacturers of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Sleighs, &c.
15dectf. Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

Holiday Opening
—OF—
DOLLS, TOYS,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS,

WE HAVE MADE GREATER PREPARATIONS THAN EVER BEFORE, AND EVERY DEPARTMENT IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS TO THOSE LOOKING FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

500 DOLLS,
1000's OF TOYS,

OUR STOCK OF DOLLS, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS ARE LARGER AND EMBRACE A GREATER VARIETY THAN EVER BEFORE

100 VIOLINS,
VIOLINS FOR $1.00
100 ACCORDEONS.

Special offers on Organs and Pianos for the Holidays.

Bunnell & Aikens,
BELLEFONTE.

A YEAR'S READING
For $1.
THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY WORLD.

New Presses, New Type Throughout, New Building, New Appliances of Every Kind, and New Life in Every Department.

TO ANY ADDRESS, POSTAGE PAID, $1.00 A YEAR; 50 CTS. FOR SIX MONTHS.

A COMPLETE
FAMILY PAPER.

Special Departments for Every Member of the Household.

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2. The Farmer's World—A full page of Agricultural and Farm News.
3. The Literary World—A full page of Long Stories and Short Stories, Comic Ballads and Serious Poems, Fairy Tales and Sailors' Yarns.
4. The Housekeeper's Columns—What Every Woman Wants to Know.
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6. The best Chess Column in the world for amateur players.
7. The best Checker Department in the world for both amateur and professional players.
8. A Corner for the Young Folks—Riddles, Charades, Puzzles, Enigmas, Acrostics, &c.
9. Complete Market Reports—Unrivalled in details and accuracy.
10. Answers to Inquiries.

Each department is perfect of its kind, and all combined make the best Weekly Newspaper ever published.

The New York World has no superior on either side of the Water as a Live, Brilliant, Perfectly Appointed, Progressive Newspaper.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

THE NEW YORK WORLD,
8 dec 6t. World Building, New York.

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 20	6 45
Lewisburg,	arr 7 15	10 00	2 35	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 02	10 41	3 13	
Fowler	9 27		4 59	
Coburn	9 46		5 42	
Spring Mills	10 15	arr	6 10	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	arr 8 50	arr 9 20	arr 1 20	arr 6 30
Lewisburg	8 35	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg		8 41	12 36	5 40
Fowler		7 10		4 10
Coburn		6 55		4 00
Spring Mills		6 50		3 35

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, ashington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimo e, washington, Philadelphia and New York.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Daniel S. Kerstetter, late of Penn township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, he requests all knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
BENJAMIN KERSTETTER,
8dec 6t. Adm'r, Coburn, Pa.

IMPORTANT
To Consumptives
A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADER, 24 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most effective curative properties of all other Bitters, but is the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employment cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer, but use and urge others to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "SEVALIER AND FRIEND" and no person or family should be without them.

P. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co.,
Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

FOR THE LADIES.

News and Notes for Women.

The best and most intelligent political writer in France is said to be a woman. Juliette Lambert is her nom de plume.

Empress Eugenie has greatly failed of late. Her hands are doubled up with rheumatism, sh has a bloodless face and walks with a cane.

Miss Annie Cutler, of New Haven, and a student of Smith college, was awarded the $200 prize for the best entrance examination this term.

Rosa Bonheur is failing in health. She has painted since nineteen and is now fifty-eight years old. No other woman artist ever sold her works for so high a price as she has received.

Mme. Peree, a staid wife and mother, took a medical degree in Paris recently amid the applause of her masculine rivals. She was induced to study medicine by an American lady physician who brought her through a serious illness.

There is, according to the employment agencies, a corner in servant girls in New York, the demand far exceeding the supply. Swedish, German and Scotch girls are mostly preferred. One agent said he wanted 500 or 600 girls.

The perjury for which John Jackson, of Burlington, Iowa, has been sent to State prison for two years consisted in his having placed the figures eighteen in the shoes of the young lady of whom he was enamored, so that in taking out a marriage license he could swear that she was over eighteen.

The ladies can well retort upon the men for extravagance in dress, as a New York correspondent shows. Here is a bill of particulars of a swell dress: Cane $5, silk hat $7, collar twenty-five cents, scarf $2, scarf pin $30, fall overcoat $60, shirt, $4, undershirt $2, coat and vest $75, pantaloons, $15, accessories $4, shoes $9, seal ring $40, watch and chain $250; grand total in the neighborhood of $500.

Fashion Notes.

Beaded plush is imported for millinery purposes.

White wool dresses are much worn for day toilets.

With black lace ruffs no white is worn next to the neck.

Light-colored heavy wraps are much worn this winter.

Black remains the favorite dress of American women.

Canary-colored moire is very fashionable for brunettes.

The richest of materials are employed in evening dresses.

Very long trains require four straight breadths of material.

Pale-colored moire basques are worn with dark velvet skirts.

Plush basques with moire collars and cuffs are much admired.

There is a perceptible decline of fancy for feather turbans.

Sagging Louis XIV. puffs are seen upon imported satin toilets.

Drab, mode and tan colored hosiery in solid colors are fashionable.

The deep-pointed Greek apron remains in favor for the front of dresses.

White tulle and gauze dresses have contrasting colors in their floral garniture.

Quaint and tiny Queen Mab poke bonnets of white plush or Bedaar are worn by little girls.

New French tea gowns show a combination of pale-colored heliotrope and sage-green satin, brocaded with silver flowers and leaves.

A flounce is going to be a formidable affair, and, if it should keep on, by the end of the winter it will consume as much material as should go to the making of a dress. Velvet a third of a yard wide is doubled and gathered or box plaited, satin is doubled or lined and gathered very full, and Worth flounces some trains to the waist with doubled velvet.

Worth has carried out a favorite fancy of his in a combination of brown and green. The satin petticoat of golden brown is quite plain, and has a low draped Greek overskirt of dark green velvet, open one side to the belt, and trimmed up these sides, but not on the lower edges, with gold bead passementerie. The pointed green velvet basque has a puffed vest of the brown satin.

Russian Style of Dress.

The Russian costume of the lower classes consists of a black or white cap, with the brim drawn down on the brow and shading the eyes; a long, loose, shapeless dark blue or brown great coat, flowing down to the heels, and heavy top-boots up to the knee. From the folds of the coat you may here and there catch the sight of the red blouse or of the broad red sash and black velvet breeches which were once popular; but, as a rule, the black, long gaberdine hides everything; and, bating the color or tissue, the same garment, the same medley of international rags, seems equally to suit Russian or Tartar, Moslem or Christian, Gypsy or Jew. Merchants and brokers and other middle-class idlers who crowd the steps of the exchange wear the jacket and wide-awake hat now common to all Europe; gentlemen of a higher rank are either in the military or civilian uniform, and these also throw over it their heavy riding cloaks, regardless of the stifling heat, a Russian apparently never feeling comfortable unless he is swathed in loose drapery from head to foot. The fanny pork pie hats worn by the droski drivers in St. Petersburg or Moscow disappear as we come further east, and here the ivoshtshik buries his head and half his face in his tight black hanging cap like other men. The Russians are as hirsute a race as any Asiatic. Those of the lower classes, whether out of ancient Muscovitic pride or to spite the shade of Peter the Great, the great shaver, are bristling with such full, long beards as might excite the envy of the naggiest Kalmuck or Samojede fellow subjects; some few have a mane at the back of the head down to the shoulders, but for most of them the hair is clipped in a straight line by the barber, a primitive artist, who claps an earthen pot on them, over head and ears, when they go to him for a shearing, and trims round and round whatever protrudes from the pot. Hair and beard are usually unkempt and tangled, a fit frame for the face, where a coating of several weeks' dirt neutralizes the color of the skin.

Congressman Randall's Mistake.

A number of people of Philadelphia and New York city at various times have been victimized by a young bunco sharp, who represented himself to be the nephew of the Philadelphia banker, A. J. Drexel. The real nephew is a flashy young man, and one evening a short time ago he saw Congressman Samuel J. Randall in the lobby of the Continental hotel of Philadelphia. Mr. Randall seemed to be waiting for some one, and as young Drexel was also waiting the arrival of one of his bosom friends, he thought it would be only sociable to enter into conversation. Approaching Mr. Randall, he extended his hand, smiled pleasantly, and said:

"How do, Mr. Randall? Haven't seen you for some time."

Mr. Randall looked at the gorgeous youth before him, and hesitated about taking the proffered hand.

"I don't know that I have ever seen you before," he said.

"Oh," laughed Drexel, "you don't recognize me. Why, I've met you often; have cashed checks for you, too, I think, and if I remember rightly I was once your partner at whist."

Mr. Randall scowled. "You have the advantage of me," he said. "What is your name?"

"Why, my dear sir," added the young banking clerk, "I am 'Tony Drexel's nephew.'"

Mr. Randall started as though he had been shot, opened his eyes in wonder, scowled again, and turning on his heel, said:

"No, sir; you can't play any of your Drexel business on me."

A Congressman in Damascus.

Our consulate here is under the charge of Mr. Meshaka, who provided us with a "cavass," whose appearance was both authoritative and picturesque. His name is Selim El Havet, and his golden embroidered and braided jacket, above his widely flowing white pants, with his silken turban of red and gold, gave ornament to his genius. He had genius for command, and, if naturalized, would make an excellent sergeant-at-arms. Children gave way to him; people grown looked after him, and honored us because of him; and soldiers saluted us because of his relation to our government. The bazaars, once unknown as pathways for carriages, now were free to our landau, when his presence was seen as its directing force. When he organized us for our observations this morning—it was with a carriage! A carriage is as strange in these narrow streets as a white elephantine vehicle of the king of Siam would be in the Bowery. When, therefore, we went out of our hotel, under a low door, metallic, and four feet high, and mounted our carriage, we had no idea of the perils we would undergo and overcome from loaded camels and donkeys in the narrow ways. These bazaars of Damascus are celebrated, but they are, like those we saw at Bronssa and Constantinople, screened from sun in summer and snow in winter. They consist of long covered wooden sheds for each trade, open stalls where goods are displayed, and the smoking salesman sits comfortably on a rug in front of his little wareroom. There is no limitation on the kind and number of Asiatics who throng these cool, dark thoroughfares. What a medley of men and miscegenation of mankind! All colors, from ebony to ivory, in face and wardrobe; all shapes of matter, men and women, and all sorts of movements, jabber and cries! The fierce, dark Bedouin, with his light turban tied about his dark hair by a rope of black wool, and his weapons handy in his sash, is here. He is being measured for his clothes, trying his tobacco or buying his shoes and saddles. We exchanged some civilities at a tailor's stall with a sheik from near Bagdad. My wife said to him, that if she were stronger, and we had more time, she would like to visit the famous city of Bagdad known so far and near. He gave a quick, honest glance, and said: "We will assure your safety and ease. Go with us!" These Bedouin promises are kept with fidelity, and but for trusts at home we should have "rushed under his belt" and taken his offer.

What happens in these bazaars when two caravans of mules or donkeys, with panniers loaded ten times the size of the animal, meet each other? What if a string of camels strive to "lumber" through, and what if our carriage, which can only go one way and cannot be turned around, be caught in this Eastern imbroglio? This happened to us once or twice; and a mad camel (and when mad they are very bad and mad) dashed by us. His ropes caught our carriage and but for the quickness of our dragoman we should have been upturned or inturned into a shop. Fortunately there was but one step from the carriage to a silk stall; and my wife was ready for the step. Nobody here will get out of the way if they can help it. Not even a dog gets out of the way, though instant death stares him in the face. Like the people, he will gaze sleepily and half curiously at you; and like them he will cry on the least suspicion of trouble. You pick up a stone to hurl at a dog, and he howls until you throw it or hit him, and then he goes off quietly. Although our cavass was a Moslem, and sat above with the driver, sworded as a knight and pistoled like a Bobadil and all recognized him as authority with the right of way to him, yet the dreamy turbaned folks about in the bazaars, crosslegged, or on low stools, with their truck to sell or coffee to drink, never moved. We crashed in one of the four legs of a stool, and grazed the man who sat on it but he smoked away as if nothing had happened. It was "Kismet!"—*Congressman S. S. Cox.*

A Rich Girl's Romance.

A reporter of the *Express* learned from Mr James Holt, of Concho, the particulars of a history that properly handled would make the web and woof of as romantic a novel as was ever written. It is the story of a beautiful girl who voluntarily leaves all the luxuries and elegancies of a beautiful home in Philadelphia to follow a lover to the wilds of Texas. Blanche Thomas was the only daughter of parents who lavished upon her all that wealth could purchase. Her dresses from Worth, her equipages, her brown-stone house on Chestnut street, were the envy of many and the ambition of a few. Her father took her with him to Paris, where she soon became the rage in the American colony there. Many admirers had aspired to her hand—many wealthy noblemen had offered themselves in marriage, but all in vain. When pressed by her father for an explanation of her conduct she reluctantly acknowledged she was in love, and had been since her childhood, with the son of the manager of her father's coal mines near Pittsburg. This so enraged her father that he forbade her even to mention the young man's name again, and told her she must select some eligible party with six months or cease to be his daughter. Thinking him to be in earnest, and knowing him to be a man of his word, the poor girl packed up a few clothes, and taking what money she had in her purse at the time, took passage on an outward bound steamer for New York. Arriving there she telegraphed to her lover in Pittsburg, who did not even stop to change his mining clothes so afraid was he that he might miss the fast express that was to carry him to the object of his affections. There was a quiet little marriage at Grace church the next day, and the spoiled child of fortune was the wife of a brawny, muscular miner. After much thought and a great amount of planning it was decided to come to Texas and here build for themselves a home. He pre-empted and purchased land and sheep in Taylor county, built a house of two small rooms, and while she cooked, washed and attended to the humble avocations of household drudgery he looked after the sheep and cultivated a few acres of land. A year of perfect but quiet happiness passed by, when the husband broke his leg and the work of watching the sheep devolved upon the wife. One afternoon, as she was walking toward the house in her simple country dress, a party of gentlemen rode up, and one of them was her father, who had been searching for his daughter since her departure from Paris. Calm reflection had taught him that hers had, after all, been the better choice, and he was only too glad to recognize in her husband a son-in-law. He persuaded them to give up their home in Texas for a time and return with him to Philadelphia.—*San Antonio (Texas) Express.*

How to Tell Good Potatoes.

The San Francisco *Call* has a secret about potatoes which it imparts to its readers, as follows: Take a sound potato, and, paying no attention to the outward appearance, divide it into two pieces with your knife and examine the exposed surfaces. If there is so much water or "juice" that seemingly a slight pressure would cause to fall off in drops, you may be sure it will be "soggy" after it is boiled. These are the requisite qualities for a good potato, which must appear when cut in two. For color a yellowish white; if it is a deep yellow the potato will not cook well; there must be a considerable amount of moisture, though not too much; rub the two pieces together and a white froth will appear around the two edges and upon the two surfaces; this signifies the presence of starch, and the more starch, and consequently froth, the better the potato, while the less there is the poorer it will cook. The strength of the starchy element can be tested by releasing the hold upon one piece of potato, and if it still clings to the other, this in itself is a very good sign. These are the experiments generally made by experts.

TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

On the thirteenth day Mr. Scoville began by putting in evidence a copy of an extract from the record of the Bloomingdale insane asylum as to the admission and death of Francis W. Guiteau. The district attorney admitted the fact that F. W. Guiteau died there insane at the date indicated. The prisoner was then directed to take the witness-stand. At first he demurred to the suggestion of Mr. Scoville that he should testify. He was led around to the stand by his guards, who ranged themselves behind him in a stiff row, but once seated on the chair which he so earnestly craved his lips were closed. He was willing to identify letters or papers, but he did not want to testify to anything which would subject him to a cross-examination. He said that he was "sick," or at least "indisposed." Mr. Scoville humored him. He read the two dozen letters from the assassin to his father and brothers, identified by him on the previous day. Then the assassin, at his own request, was allowed to return to his seat. When Mr. Scoville had finished reading the letters, which excited little interest, he called the assassin to the stand and kept him there until the adjournment. The assassin was allowed to tell the story of his life in his own way. At 3 o'clock he had brought it down to 1878. Throughout he received the strictest attention. His story, so far as he unfolded it on the first day, was the story of a blasted and vagabond life. He said that he had, so far as influence went, no mother. From a child he met opposition. He quarreled with his father until after school. After years of strife his weaker will gave way, and he accepted the beliefs imposed upon him. He found no joy or rest, however, in fanatical faith. His years of young manhood were odious to him, and finally his slavery to Noyes, and it, in the Oneida Community became intolerable. He separated himself from their union, but remorse and religious terror drove him back again. He could not endure a life which grew daily more repulsive, and summoning up his feeble courage he secretly back once more into [illegible] relieved to be forever cursed. [illegible] his mind to business, in vain. [illegible] ught he walked the streets of [illegible] filled by the fears of retribution. At last he threw these terrors off and felt a desire for worldly success. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. While his success was small he earned a living, and mingled as a fellow man and citizen with other men. But he soon broke down. His clients left him, he drifted to New York, sank lower and lower, till he was seized by the police for some petty offense and thrown into the city jail. Here he lived days and nights of wretchedness. He was in a rage at the very recollection. He returned to the West filled with extravagant schemes for revolutionizing the world with newspapers. No one fell in with his projects, and they failed utterly, as had all his plans before. He could do no work, make no money. He sought the shelter of his sister's home. There he loitered weeks and months in idleness till one day, in a moment of passion or frenzy, he attacked his sister, who had taught him his letters and had befriended him through all his unprofitable and wayward life. To keep his liberty he fled, and essayed the part of a latter day evangelist, journeying from town to town to instruct a dark world in the hidden meanings of Scripture. Seedy and famished he wandered through the country, stealing rides, food and shelter. To his topsy-turvy mind this was an honest practice as his teachings were sound doctrine. He felt no shame. "I was happier," he testified, "when I was selling my lecture here in Washington in the departments and up and down Pennsylvania avenue than ever before in my life. People would now and then buy a book, and then I would say, 'Well, perhaps I am saving that man's soul.'" Guiteau's looks and manner on the stand, says a correspondent, attracted close attention. He looked haggard and sick. His face was gaunt and pallid. His eyes flickered, his lips were colorless, and every movement was sullen and restless. He began calmly, but as the memories of his hateful past were revived he grew more nervous and demonstrative. The recollection of his life at Oneida made him furious, and his denunciations of the leaders in that community were violent. Some of his descriptions were very graphic. He is a good mimic, and as he showed the jury by voice and gesture his treatment by railroad officials and others the audience could not, at times, help laughing in spite of the grim earnestness of the speaker. Now and then his own features would relax into a smile that was nearer a grimace. Perhaps he never looks worse than when he grins. He has at a speed which is the despair of stenographers. A shorthand reporter in court estimated the rate at 250 words a minute. His utterance is very nervous and fervid and his gestures quick and bold. His manner is that of a wholly wild and deadly in earnest. He speaks without premeditation, and in all his windings and turnings never contradicts himself or gets names, dates or places wrong. His accurate and ready memory was noticed by all. Nervous he evidently was when first put upon the stand, he soon gained courage and appeared at ease.

Guiteau resumed his narrative on the fourteenth day, telling how he traveled about selling and delivering his lecture till he became thoroughly discouraged, and disgusted. Then he tried law for a few weeks in Milwaukee, but could not keep his mind from theology, and he drifted back to lecturing. Again he failed and returned to law, only to go back once more to the rostrum. Then he made a study of mental law, insurance and theology for several months. He finally left Chicago for good in the summer of 1879. All his other careers—theology, law and business—making him no satisfactory return, in 1880 he decided to go into politics. He offered his services to the National Republican committee, and they were declined. However, he started out on his own book, trying to find audiences for his lecture, "Garfield against Hancock." He related his campaign services, bringing the story up to his arrival in Washington on March 5. He entered on the last dark chapter in his autobiography by stating emphatically that his getting or not getting office had nothing to do with his attempt to remove President Garfield. That, he said, was a political necessity to which he was urged by Divine pressure. He then recounted his efforts to gain the ear of public men; they failed. Then, he declared, came the inspiration. Suddenly on the evening after Conkling's resignation, he thought that if President Garfield was out of the way he would go well. He tried to shake it off, but it grew. In a fortnight's time it had become a fixed resolve. He declared he never has doubted since that time—about the first of June—that he was inspired. He prayed and prayed, asking God if Garfield were not to be removed to get rid of him in some other way. The removal, he said, was necessary to save the nation from ruin. He said that he felt relieved of a burden and happy after he had fired upon the President. He also said that for twenty years he had entertained the expectation of being at some time elected to be President of the United States, and he had not given up that expectation yet. The spectators laughed at this declaration. When he had finished his cross-examination was at once begun by Judge Porter, of New York. He began in the most pleasing, insinuating tone to question Guiteau as to his age and his law experience. He asked him, with the skill of a practiced cross-examiner such ques ions as would tend to so divert his mind that he could put with great suddenness and force a question which would be likely to trap the prisoner. He led up through a long series of questions about Guiteau's law career to the question whether or not he had been guilty of vices or had been truthful, and then, taking up a note book, he put a question to him which would indicate that Guiteau had lied. Judge Porter's manner as he approached this question was effective. Throwing aside his insinuating voice and manner, he reminded Guiteau of the discrepancies in his statements, and of the discrepancies between his statements and those of other witnesses, and attempted to show that Guiteau's statements that he was truthful were incorrect. But he did not frighten Guiteau, who became very angry when Judge Porter spoke to him of the murder of the President. He tried to make that word murder used. He said it was not a murder. "I have never looked upon it in that light," he said. It was something that he was not personally responsible for. Judge Porter at once tried to soothe the excited prisoner, smiling pleasantly at him and seeming to take his view of the subject, and then led up to the matter of inspiration. He got Guiteau somewhat confused as to his statements that he was inspired on May 16 by God, and was satisfied that it was an inspiration until June 1. He asked Guiteau then the terrible question whether his delay during those two weeks of his doubt was not due to the fact that he knew that the act he contemplated was murder in human law. Scoville, the counsel for the prisoner, the jury, and even Judge Cox leaned forward in some excitement to catch the answer. For a moment Guiteau said nothing then starting up, he said, with great force, that he never thought of the question of murder at all. He was simply striving to find out whether the Deity really demanded of him to do the act which was of itself horrible to him in his personality. All through the day insanity experts watched Guiteau with the closest attention. Dr. Thew, of the Connecticut asylum, Dr. Gooding, of St. Elizabeth, Dr. Nichols, of Bloomingdale, and other eminent experts were grouped in seats very close to the witness, studying his face and listening to his statements.

When the court opened on the fifteenth day Mr. Porter rose to continue the cross-examination, but the prisoner interposed—"Before Judge Porter commences," said he, "I want to speak of a personal matter. Some weeks ago I sent out an appeal for money. It was on my own account, and Mr. Scoville said that it was done without his consent. I again desire my friends throughout the nation to send me money for my defense. I presume that I have some friends interested in the cause of justice, and I desire them to send whatever they think they ought, $5, $10, $50, $100, $1,000 if they want. The money will be used in my defense. We need money. Another matter: I received a very kind letter from John D. Townsend the other day stating that he would appear in my defense if Mr. Scoville wished him. Mr. Scoville notified me that he had telegraphed Mr. Townsend that his services were desired. I have not heard from him since. I would be very glad to see him on this case. This money can be sent to George Scoville, Washington. The name may be withheld if the parties so desire."

The cross-examination was then continued by Mr. Porter, the prisoner being in a very nervous and excited state of mind. Although excited, and at times violent in his manner, the prisoner-witness was too alert to be easily entangled in the nets of the cross-examiner. He refused to be frightened when Mr. Porter pointed his finger at him and asked questions in a dramatic style, and often he declined to be led upon ground that had been gone over before. Through it all he stuck to his text that it was the Deity who inspired his act. When asked if he thought Mason and Jones did wrong in shooting at him, he replied yes, unless they could show they acted as agents of the Deity. He became angry whenever it was suggested that he was guilty of murder, and declared that his shooting of Garfield was no more murder than the shooting of a man by a soldier in war. It was the doctors, he said, who were guilty of murder. He could not be driven from his position that he had no malice, and that his failure to get the Paris consulship had nothing to do with the assassination. In fact, he said, after the 1st of June, when he became fully possessed of his inspiration, he would not have accepted the office if it had been tendered to him. He even appeared to be indignant at the way in which Mr. Porter spoke of his inspiration, which was a sacred subject, not to be lightly treated. When pressed closely on the question of malice he replied that, of course, he had no malice, for if he had, Blaine was the man for him to have shot. He confessed that he was physically a coward, but yet he was morally brave when he had the Deity at his back, and he expected there would be an act of God, if necessary, to protect him from either shooting or hanging. The assassin became very nervous and excited when the witness would be subpoenaed or not, told Mr. Scoville to proceed with his letters.

On the eighteenth day public interest in the trial was unabated, and the court-room was crowded notwithstanding it was the opening day of Congress. The following eight doctors, who had made a study of mental diseases, were called by the defense: Doctors J. G. Kiernan, Charles H. Nichols, superintendent of the Bloomingdale (New York city) insane asylum; Charles Folsom, of Boston; Samuel Wesseter, of Salem, Mass.; W. W. Golding, superintendent of the government insane asylum at Washington; James H. McBride, of Milwaukee; Walter Channing, of Brookline, Mass.; and Theodore W. Fisher, of Boston. Any other gentlemen in the room who the points relating to the prisoner's mental condition as set forth by the defense, including the insanity in his family, and his alleged belief that he acted upon inspiration, were assumed to be true, was read to the foregoin and they were asked whether upon the state of things they thought Guiteau was insane. Seven of them replied that if the propositions were true the man was insane. Dr. Wesseter would not express an opinion, because he wanted a clearer explanation of the word inspiration than Mr. Scoville gave him. Guiteau constantly interfered in the proceedings. He began by saying that he wanted the experts to pass upon the question whether when a man claims he is impelled to do an illegal act by a power beyond him he is sane or insane. He showed a pretty clear understanding of the testimony given, and once pointed out how well it fitted his case. As usual he was sensitive on the question of his mental powers, and was angry when a witness spoke discouragingly of his Garfield speech, declaring he would rather be hanged as a sensible man than acquitted as a fool. He was also affended by a question implying that he was a vulgar criminal. There was nothing vulgar about this case, he explained; it was all high-toned. At the end of the day's proceedings, when Mr. Scoville announced that he expected to have President Arthur as a witness, Guiteau insisted that General Grant, ex-Senators Conkling and Platt, ex-Governor Jewell and others should be called to show what was the political situation before the assassination. He also suggested that President Arthur would do well to appoint Emory A. Storrs as attorney-general.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

At 12 o'clock noon the regular session of the Forty-seventh Congress began, the President pro tem., Senator Davis, calling the Senate to order. After prayer by the chaplain the president presented the credentials of William Windom, of Minnesota, and he was sworn in. Then a flood of bills and petitions rolled in. The important bills which failed to become laws at the last session were introduced. Mr. Beck brought forward his bills for the removal of disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, for free ships, for the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, and for the retirement of the trade dollar. Mr. Saunders produced his bill for the establishment of the Territory of Pembina, and Mr. Coke renewed the bill for the abatement of lands in severalty to Indians, which was the subject of a tedious debate last session. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Garland introduced bills for the appointment of a tariff commission, and Mr. Hale revived Mr. Blaine's resolution for the appointment of seven Senators to take into consideration methods of voting and counting the votes cast for President and Vice-President. Mr. Frye put in two bills relating to the Geneva award. Mr. Logan renewed his bill for placing General Grant on the retired list of the army, and Mr. Vest introduced a bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Mr. Ferry introduced a resolution intended to secure protection for innocent users of patented articles against oppressive suits for infringement, and this revived a subject which has been debated at length. Mr. Morrell introduced a bill for the establishment of a national educational fund. Two bills relating to the Ute Indians were presented, and Messrs. Grover and Miller presented bills on the subject of Chinese emigration. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing for the issuing of $300,000,000 worth of three per cent. bonds. Among the new bills was one from Mr. Windom for the incorporation of the Garfield Memorial hospital, one from Mr. Lapham for the punishment of attempts to take the life of the President of the United States. Many old private claims were brought to life and referred. Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution appointing a committee to report "by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of the late President."

At 1:10 P. M. a recess was taken to await the arrival of communications from the President. At 3:35 P. M. the session was resumed. No Executive communication had been received. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution continuing the committees as they existed at the close of the last session. To this Mr. Pugh offered an amendment authorizing President Davis to decide whether the committees shall be equally or otherwise divided between the two political parties. The resolution went over.

House.

The organization of the Forty-seventh Congress was attended by the usual scenes of bustle and excitement at the capitol. At 12 o'clock noon Mr. Adams, clerk of the last House of Representatives, rapped upon his desk, and began the work of organizing that branch of the Forty-seventh Congress by calling the roll. This was done in the presence of an audience which packed every one of the galleries and the corridors. After roll-call came the nominations for speaker. The Republicans nominated J. W. Keifer, of Ohio; the Democratic candidate was Samuel J. Randall, and the Greenbackers nominated Nicholas Ford. The vote was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 285; necessary to a choice, 143, of which Mr. Keifer received 149, Mr. Randall, 129, and Mr. Ford 8. The two Readjuster members from Virginia, Messrs. Folkerson and Paul, voted for General Keifer, and with the Republicans on all other questions relating to the organization. Those voting for Ford were Brumm, Burroughs, of Missouri; Hazeltine, Jones, of Texas; Ladd, Mossgrove, Murch and Rice, of Missouri. Mr. Keifer was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Hiscock and Randall, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the senior Representative on the floor. After Mr. Keifer had read an address of thanks the swearing in of new members began. The calling of the name of General Wheeler, of Alabama, was the signal for an objection to his taking the oath from Mr. Jones, of Texas. General Wheeler's case was passed temporarily, and when all the names had been called it was found that objections had also been offered to the swearing in of Messrs. Butts, of Iowa; King, of Louisiana; Chalmers, of Mississippi; Van Voorhis, of New York; Dibble, of South Carolina, and Moore, of Tennessee. After some discussion the objections to all the above-named were withdrawn and they were sworn in. The House then proceeded to further organization and elected the following officers, all Republicans: Clerk, Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania; sergeant-at-arms, G. W. Hooker, of Vermont; doorkeeper, Mr. Bongrove, of Tennessee; postmaster, Henry Sherwood, of Michigan; chaplain, P. D. Powers, of Virginia. Messrs. Hiscock, Orth and Reagan were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was in session, and was ready to receive communications from him.

The National Banks.

The following facts regarding the national banks are from the annual report of Mr. Knox, comptroller of the currency: Eighty-six national banks were organized during the year ending November last, with an aggregate authorized capital of $9,651,050, to which $5,233,-966 in circulating notes have been issued. This is the largest number of banks organized in any year since 1872. Twenty-six banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,020,000, and circulation of $1,245,530, have voluntarily discontinued business during the year. National banks are located in every State of the Union except Mississippi, and in every Territory except Arizona, the total number in operation on October 1 last being 2,132. From the establishment of the system to November 1 last, 340 banks have gone into voluntary liquidation by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of their respective capitals, and eighty-six have been placed in the hands of receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs. The total amount of claims proved by the creditors of these insolvent banks is $25,-966,602, and the amount of dividends paid to creditors is $18,566,698. The estimated losses to creditors from the failures of national banks, during the eighteen years since the passage of the act, is $6,240,000, and the average annual loss about $346,000. There were no failures of national banks during the period from June 19, 1880, to November 1 of the present year. Since that date the Mechanics' National bank of Newark, and the Pacific National bank of Boston have been placed in the hands of receivers.

The amount of legal-tender notes has remained the same since May 31, 1878, in accordance with law. The increase of national bank notes during the year ending November 1 last was $16,310,173. Together with the increase of the gold coin, $108,686,279, and of silver coin, $27,716,454, makes a total increase of coin and bank notes of $152,912,876.

The gold in the treasury, including bullion in process of coinage, has increased during the year $34,102,560, and in the banks $7,170,498. The paper currency in the treasury has increased $4 553,004, and in the banks it has decreased $13,727,914. The increase of gold outside of the treasury and the banks is $67,413,221, and of paper currency $24,494,061. The total amount of silver dollars coined up to November 1, 1881, was $100,672,705.

There are in the United States 3,038 private banks, with a capital of $93,323,816; surplus $241,845,554 in deposits, and holding, as security, $16,670,494.

The total number of banks and bankers in the country May 1, 1881, was 6,796, with a total banking capital of $670,966,043, and total deposits of $2,667,343,595.

The Navy Report.

Secretary of the Navy Hunt in his annual report starts out by declaring that the condition of the navy imperatively demands the prompt and earnest attention of Congress. Unless some action is taken it will soon dwindle into insignificance. Calls for vessels to protect American citizens from aggressi on upon their rights and shield them in time of civil commotion in foreign lands, are made, he says, and it is to be deplored that in many instances it has proved impossible to respond on account of the lack of vessels. This should not be so. While he can have a should not be large, it should be in a conditon to be promptly expanded, whether to protect our coasts, to guard our commerce, or to shield our citizens abroad.

He then refers to the report of the naval advisory board. He says the department recommends, as entitled to the entire approbation of Congress, the adoption of the views of the majority of the board. The difference of opinion in the board was so slight, he avers, that these views may be regarded as the unanimous judgment of the board.

The report states that the appropriations available for the current expenses of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, were $16,020,301; the expenditures were $14,450,789. The estimated amount needed to defray the expenses of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is $20,013,716.

The Life-Saving Service.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the superintendent of the life-saving service: At the close of the fiscal year the service included 183 stations, of which 143 were on the Atlantic, thirty-four on the lakes, and six on the Pacific. The number of casualties on the Atlantic coast within the scope of the service was 1,451; on the lakes, 94, and on the Pacific coast, 5. On board the vessels wrecked were 1,880 persons, of whom 1,854 were saved and twenty-six lost. The number brought ashore by life-saving appliances was 468, and succor was rendered to 407 at the various stations. One hundred and seventy-eight vessels were helped by the life-saving crews to get off when stranded, and were piloted to places of safety. The estimated value of the vessels wrecked within the scope of the service, together with their cargoes, was $4,054 752. Of this amount $2,828,680 was saved and $1,226,072 lost. The general superintendent of the service recommends the establishment of additional stations at a number of points on the Atlantic coast and the lakes, urges that the compensation of keepers and crews be increased to a living rate, and makes an earnest appeal for legislative enactments and appropriations which, in his judgment, are necessary to keep the service from decay and dissolution.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

P. M. SWAIN, a Boston drug broker, has been stopped by the Pacific bank troubles and has suspended, owing about $200,000. Four other failures took place in Boston.

JOHN HALLIARD, president of the broken Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings bank of Jersey City, N. J., found guilty of concealing the insolvency of the bank, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has made the princely donation of $250,000 for a free library to be built at Pittsburg, Pa.

BY a collision between two trains near Thompson, Conn., the conductor and engineer of one train were killed and about ten persons were injured.

South and West.

TWENTY-TWO States were represented at the National Butter, Cheese and Egg convention held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MORE than fifty buildings, comprising the business portion of Augusta, Ark., were destroyed by fire, entailing an estimated total loss of $200,000.

THE cashier, president and directors of the broken Citizens' bank of Fulton county, Ga., have been indicted.

AT the National Dairymen's convention, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the manufacture of oleomargarine and other adulterations in dairy products was denounced.

DELEGATES from all parts of the United States and Canada were present at the Irish national convention held in Chicago. The convention adopted resolutions favoring full support by all the Irish societies of this country of the land league in Ireland.

PRESIDENT D. O. ELLS, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Commercial National bank, was sitting in his office, cutting coupons from some bonds, and at the same time talking to a friend, when an unknown man who had entered the office quietly walked off with a box containing $117,000 in negotiable bonds. The box was not missed for nearly half an hour.

HARRY WESTON, foreman of the Gold Park Mining company, Leadville, Col., was shot and killed by Bagley, a discharged blacksmith. Bagley fortified himself in his cabin, which was surrounded by a crowd and besieged for eight hours. Finally a large quantity of giant powder was placed near the door and ignited. The explosion following tore the cabin to pieces and Bagley was found with a bullet-hole through his heart, having evidently committed suicide.

JOHN TAYLOR, head of the Mormon church at Salt Lake City, Utah, has just taken to himself another wife, a wealthy widow.

FIRE and an explosion at Minneapolis, Minn., caused the death of three firemen and a citizen and the destruction of a cotton mill and four flouring mills. The pecuniary loss is about $570,000.

From Washington.

SECRETARY FOLGER has issued a call for $20,000,000 of the extended six per cent. bonds of 1861.

THE government receipts during November fall a little short of $30,000,000. The expenditures aggregate more than $16,000,000.

THE appendix to the report of the secretary of the navy this year contains the report of the naval advisory board, convened last June to report to the secretary some plan for the general improvement of the navy. The board recommend the building of thirty-eight unarmored cruisers, five steel rams and five torpedo boats, the whole to cost in round numbers $29,000,000.

DURING November there was a reduction in the public debt of $7,249,126. The debt less cash in the treasury is $1,778,285,340.65; cash in the treasury, $245,042,866.99.

A MARBLE tablet has been placed in the Baltimore and Potomac depot in Washington to mark the spot where President Garfield fell.

DURING the last year the life saving service rescued from wrecks 408 persons.

DURING November the following coinage was executed at the United States mints: Total gold, 1,724,836 pieces, worth $9,998,360; total silver, 2,360,000 pieces, worth $2,360,000; total minor coins, 5,340,000 pieces, worth $53,400; total coinage, 8,864,886 pieces, worth $12,351,760.

THE total foreign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year was $1,675,-024,318. Exports were $902,377,346; imports, $642,664,628.

W. H. TRESCOT and Mr. Walker Blaine, with two secretaries from the state department, have departed for South America as special commissioners, with instructions to urge a settlement of the conflict of Chili with Peru.

FOR the first time in six years the Republicans have organized the House of Representatives.

THERE are now in the Senate two gentlemen who bear the name of Davis, two Camerons, two who bear the name of Hill, two named Jones, and two who bear the name of Miller.

Foreign News

SEVEN persons were drowned in the Thames by the sinking of the steam-yacht Lucerne after a collision with the ship Dundee.

ELEVEN persons have been sentenced to imprisonment in England for bribery in parliamentary elections.

ARTHUR LEFROY, whose murder of an old merchant in an English railway carriage last July created great excitement throughout England, was hanged at Lewes, Sussex.

SIX out of a crew of seven seamen were drowned by the capsizing of a vessel in Trinity bay, Newfoundland.

THE body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who died in December, 1880, has been stolen from the mortuary chapel in Scotland.

A PANAMA correspondent reports that forty officers and nearly 1,000 men employed on De Lesseps' canal have died of fever since last January.

IN Ireland the proceedings against the two sub-inspectors of police who were declared by the coroner's jury in county Kilkenny to be guilty of murder have been quashed by the court of queen's bench. Miss Reynolds, a conspicuous no-rent agitator, has been charged with abetting a criminal conspiracy to prevent the payment of rent.

A DUBLIN cable dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: It is generally believed here that the present crisis is the most important of the whole land movement, for the people have clinched with the government and have thus far successfully resisted all the strength of coercion. It is a startling fact that two-thirds of the rents are not being paid and that the tenants have no intention of paying them without heavy reductions, which the landlords refuse. The land courts are so slow that the act is yet no remedy whatever for the troubles.

M. ROUVIER, the French minister of commerce, declares his readiness to withdraw the decree against the importation of American pork if America could institute a trustworthy system of in-pection.

CAPTAIN BROWNRIGG, of the British gunboat London, with ten men in a steam pinnace, attempted to capture a dhow flying French colors and loaded with slaves, off the African coast. The Arab crew resisted fiercely. Captain Brownrigg, a seaman, a stoker and a supernumary were killed, and one man was severely and two slightly wounded. The dhow escaped.

Report of the War Department.

The annual report of the secretary of war is chiefly devoted to the consideration of the recommendations contained in the annual reports of his subordinates. General Sherman's recommendation that the army be increased to 30,000 men receives Secretary Lincoln's approval. The attention of Congress is called to the need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands, especially from Kansas into the Indian Territory. Secretary Lincoln invites special attention to that part of the report of General Wright, chief of engineers, which refers to sea-coast defenses,